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Fight on Through Thick
And Thin to Final Victory

Nippon Times

Fight on Till the Enemy
Hoist Their White Flags!

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TOKYO, BANGKOK CONCLUDE PACT ON TELEGRAPH

Agreement Signed on Third Anniversary of Accord on Amity and Friendship

CEREMONY IN THAI CAPITAL

Congratulatory Messages Exchanged by Communications Heads of Both Countries

Domei

BANGKOK, June 12.—Further contributing to the promotion of friendly relations between Japan and Thailand and the unification of communications activities within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, a Japan-Thailand Communications Agreement was signed by the two countries here today on the occasion of the third anniversary of the signing of the Japan-Thailand Agreement of Amity and Friendship.

The signing ceremony took place at the Central Post Office at 9 o'clock this morning (11 o'clock, Japan Time) between Japanese officials, including Kiyoshi Uchiyama, Japanese Consul-General here; Nobuo Yokota, First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy; and Joji Kimura, Chief of the Foreign Telegraph Section of the Communications Ministry, who was specially dispatched by the Japanese Government, and the Thai Communications officials.

In the course of a celebration party which followed the signing ceremony a congratulatory cable message in Japanese Katakana phonetic syllables from Vice-Admiral Ken Terashima, Communications Minister of the Japanese Government, to Major-General Charoon Seri Roengriddhi, Communications Minister was received, the first "Kana" cable sent from Japan to Thailand. Simultaneously, the Thai Communications Minister cabled felicitations to Vice-Admiral Terashima.

Congratulatory messages were also exchanged between Junichi Nakamura, Director of the Telegraphic Affairs Bureau of the Communications Ministry of Japan, and Wichiarn Sawetrawit, Director of the Communications Bureau of the Thai Government.

Commenting on the significance of the present agreement, the Thai and Japanese Governments issued a joint communique at 10 o'clock this morning (12:00 o'clock, Japan time).

The text of the communique follows:

"With the object of further improving communications between Japan and Thailand, the Japanese Government for some time held negotiations with the Thai Government regarding the opening of telegraphic services in Japanese Katakana phonetic syllables between Thailand on the one hand and Japan, Manchoukuo and China on the other, as well as the simplification of the telegraphic communications in Roman characters, and the opening of telegraphic services in Katakana phonetic syllables between Thailand and the Japanese-occupied southern areas.

"As a result, the Chief of the Foreign Telegraphic Section of the Japanese Communications Ministry and the Vice-Director of the Communications Bureau of the Communications Ministry of Thailand today signed in Bangkok a Japanese-Thai Communications Agreement providing for the handling of such telegraphic services."

BIG FAILURE IN CROP FEARED IN AMERICA

Worst Crisis in 3 Years Foreseen in Wheat

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 11.—The worst grain crop failure in three years is being feared in the United States this year, it was announced by the United States Department of Agriculture today.

In order to prepare for the worst, the Department of Agriculture announced in gist as follows:

"During last month, the anticipated crop yield showed a serious decrease. With the coming of June, circumstances clearly point that the most serious crop failure in three years will be experienced. In other words, it is estimated that even in the wheat harvest alone, a 250,000,000-bushel decrease in wheat cultivated in spring and autumn will be expected in comparison to the wheat output of last year."

Burmese Party in Capital

A party of 25 Burmese from all walks of life, on a trip of inspection to this country, arrived in Tokyo Saturday morning. Immediately after arrival, the party proceeded to the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace where they paid their profound respects.

BURMESE VISITORS HAVE BUSY 1ST DAY

Pay Respects Before Imperial Palace and Worship at Shrines; Impressed by Capital

The 25 members of the Burmese inspection party, now in Tokyo, spent their first day in the Japanese capital on Saturday, during which they paid their respects before the Imperial Palace and worshipped at the Meiji and Yasukuni Shrines. All seemed impressed deeply by the greatness of the Japanese capital.

The party was welcomed at Tokyo Station at 9:21 a.m. Saturday by representatives of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, the Japan-Burma Society, and others and a representative of Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, former Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Burma area. Not one in the party was dressed in Burmese costume, all attired in either suits or uniforms. However, like the southern people they are, many wore pith helmets.

From Tokyo Station the party members immediately proceeded to the plaza before the Imperial Palace and bowed their profound respects. Thence they went to the Dai Iti Hotel, their lodgings for their stay in the capital.

In the afternoon the party visited War Vice-Minister Lieutenant-General Kyoji Tominaga at the War Ministry and then worshipped at Meiji Shrine and Yasukuni Shrine.

The following 25 members compose the inspection party:

U Ba Lwin; U Thein Han; Saw Ba U Gyi; U Hla Maung; Maung Than Zin; U Tin Hla; U Ni; U Tin Htoon; U Tun Sein; Dr. Ba Than; U Ba Tun; Saw Sein Tin; Thakin Bo; U Yone Mo; Thakin Ba Hein; U Hla Pe; Thakin Khin Aung; U Ba Thein; U Aye Maung; U Hla; Thakin Wa Tin; U Zaw Weik; U San Gyaw; Maung Maung Lwin; Thakin San We.

The itinerary for the mission has been tentatively fixed as follows:

June 13 (Sunday):

9:30 a.m.	Visit Imperial Museum and Art Gallery.
12 Noon	Luncheon at Hotel.
1 p.m.	Tea Party given by Mr. Sakurai.
4 p.m.	Visit Central Radio Broadcasting Station.
6 p.m.	Dinner at Hotel.

June 14 (Monday):

9 a.m.	Pay respects to Navy Minister, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs and Foreign Minister (representatives only).
10 a.m.	Pay respects to Home Minister (at his official residence).
11 a.m.	Visit Metropolitan Police Headquarter (all members).
12 Noon	Luncheon at Hotel.
1:30 p.m.	Pay respects to Prime Minister (all members at his official residence).
2 p.m.	Pay respects to Mayor of City of Tokyo.
2:30 p.m.	Visit schools and city establishments (Middle School, Girls Middle School, Cen-

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Parliament Members Decide on Presenting Planes to Army, Navy

Formally deciding to present a plane each to the War and Navy ministries at a meeting held Saturday at the reception room of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the members of the House of Representatives fully manifested their determination to fight the decisive war to final victory as well as to carry out legislative measures. Commenting on the decision of the legislators to present the planes, Speaker Tadahiko Okada of the House of Representatives said: "We are filled with ardent desire to play our part in the prosecution of the war. It goes without saying that airplanes are to play the main role in the present war, and in that direction we hope we will be able to avail ourselves of every chance to dedicate our small share in the total war."

ARGENTINA BARES NIPPON RECOGNITION

Reich Clarifies Its Diplomatic Move

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 11.—The new Argentine Government under President General Pedro Ramirez announced today that it has received official recognition from the Japanese Government.

Reich Confirms Recognition

Domei

BERLIN, June 11.—The German Government gave official recognition to the new Argentine Government on basis of the Argentine avowal to maintain neutral policies, it was declared by the German Foreign Office today.

"On basis of the notices sent to various diplomatic groups by the Argentine Government expressing its intention to preserve and pursue its usual neutral policies," the German Foreign Office announced, "we have granted our recognition to the new Government of Argentina."

"The German Government has primarily maintained a strict non-intervention policy in the internal affairs of foreign Governments; therefore, we have no reason to withhold recognition of the new Argentine Government," German foreign authorities added.

NAVY SHIFTS REVEALED

Yamagata to Head Takao Naval Defense Headquarters

Vice-Admiral Masasato Yamagata was appointed Commander of the Takao Naval Defense Headquarters on Saturday, it was announced by the Navy Ministry the same day. His predecessor, Vice-Admiral Takeo Takagi, was ordered to serve in the Naval General Staff Office.

Rear-Admiral Shinzo Onishi was appointed Chief-of-Staff of the Kure Naval Station Saturday, it was also announced by the Navy Ministry. His predecessor, Rear-Admiral Kengo Kobayashi, was transferred to a certain important position on the sea.

P.I. PARTY TO ARRIVE IN CAPITAL JUNE 15

Mayor of Manila Guinto Heads Mission of 22 to Study Wartime Conditions

A Philippine inspection party of 22 members headed by Leon G. Guinto, Mayor of Manila, and including Pio Duran, Secretary-General of the Kalibapi, is scheduled to arrive in Tokyo on June 15, following closely on the heels of the arrival on Saturday of the Burmese Inspection Party.

Both parties will spend about two weeks in Japan, interviewing Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and other high Government officials, visiting the Diet at its forthcoming extraordinary session, and inspecting various places in Tokyo, Nagoya, Kyoto and Osaka in order to feel the pulse of wartime Japan.

In connection with the arrival of the two parties from Burma and the Philippines the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs on Saturday issued the following statement:

"It has been arranged at this time to have parties of over 20 members each from Burma and the Philippines composed of native leaders, including provincial governors, city mayors and heads of administrative departments, come to Japan for the purpose of investigating and studying the police and administrative systems, industries, education, culture and other phases of wartime Japan. The party from Burma will arrive here today while that from the Philippines is scheduled to arrive here on June 15. Each of the parties will spend about two weeks in this country."

PREPARATIONS FOR 3-DAY DIET ALMOST READY

Special Cabinet Session Slated For Monday to Discuss Monetary Measures

TO STRENGTHEN PRIORITIES

Draft of Premier Tojo's Speech On Administration to Be Also Taken Up

With eight legislative bills to be presented by the Government duly adopted by the Cabinet Friday and negotiations between the Finance Ministry and the other Ministries on the budgetary appropriations to be submitted to the Diet speedily progressing, the Government will hold a special session of the Cabinet from 10 a.m. Monday to discuss the budget to go before the Diet.

It is expected that the draft of Prime Minister Tojo's administrative policy speech will also be taken up at this Cabinet meeting and duly adopted, as also concrete plans for the adjustment of business enterprises for strengthening priorities and especially the monetary measures connected with them.

As the proposed adjustment will extend over a wide field and will be of quite a positive nature and closely connected with the life of the people, the monetary measures accompanying their enforcement are forming the subject of much discussion. The Government's concern is to insure the prevention of a vicious spiral resulting from those special monetary measures.

Meanwhile, the members of the House of Representatives met at 10 a.m. Saturday to discuss preparations for the 82nd extraordinary session of the Diet to be called on June 15. The consultative members present were Speaker Tadahiko Okada, Deputy Speaker Sakusaburo Uchigasaki, Misao Oki, chief secretary, Ichiro Kiyose and others. They decided on the agenda and seating arrangements of the House.

The seating arrangements are to be as hitherto, while on the day of convocation on June 15, the members are to assemble at 9 a.m. and formalities are to be taken to pronounce the Diet formed at 10 a.m. On the morning of June 16 the Imperial Message is to be read at the opening ceremony as usual and the House to take a recess for drafting its reply. At 1 p.m. the chairmen of the committees are to be elected. At 4 p.m. the Prime Minister's speech is to be delivered, followed by reports on the war situation, a resolution of thanks and condolences to the fighting men at the front and the war dead and then the agenda.

Lectures Slated at Teidai

A series of lectures will be held on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from June 23 to August 23 from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. at Tokyo Imperial University to promote further efficiency in leadership in all educational institutions and neighborhood groups. The lectures are to be given by Captain Hideo Hiraide, Sectional Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, and other prominent Japanese.

Today's Press Comments

Sunday, June 13, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Administrative Supervision and Industrial Reforms

NIPPON SANGYO—In view of the importance of prompt and unerring administration in regard to industrial production, the Government sent Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, president of the Planning Board, to the Tsurumi and Kawasaki industrial areas to inspect production and transportation for a period of seven days between May 12 and 21. According to Lieutenant-General Suzuki's findings, both the party examined and the party that conducted the examination profited much from the seven-day inspection. He and his subordinates listened to the explanations of the Government officials in charge and the members of the control associations concerned in regard to the work being done and thus industrial administration in actual practice has been observed at first hand. We expect much from such findings.

The things that are desired by the authorities after the inquiry of the president of the Planning Board are: quick dispatch of administrative business, improvement of the standards of officials, quick enforcement of appropriate economic measures, closer touch between the more important of administrative organs, improved direction of administrative business by the central authorities, greater display of initiative in the operators of civilian enterprises, improved administration of affairs relating to labor, and increased transporting power. The realization of these things is conditional on close cooperation between the Government and the people. The administrative organs are bound to take economic measures which are in accord with the actual conditions in economic circles. The operators of civilian enterprises, for their part, are expected to make a more effectual use of the resources at their disposal and introduce reforms in their manufacturing

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U.S. Plans to Use Dirigibles as Base To Send Warplanes

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 11.—Disgusted with the impotency of their aircraft carriers which have been successively sunk by the Imperial Forces in the Pacific waters, the American military authorities are said to be engrossed in the study of the use of dirigibles to carry their warplanes. Rear-Admiral Charles Rosendhal, who was in command of the Akron and the Macon, thinks that potency of the United States air forces will be greatly increased if dirigibles carrying warplanes are utilized. Warplanes leaving an airship can bomb their objectives, and instead of returning to their flying base, can land at some landing field, he says. If this strategy is employed, the Japanese Forces will be completely perplexed, having no means of ascertaining the locality of the 'moving air base', according to Rosendhal.

ARMY FLIERS BLAST CHUNGKING AIR PLAN

Surprise Raid on Hengyang on June 10 and Others Humble Chennault

The Japanese surprise air attack on the Hengyang airdrome in south Hunan Province on June 10, together with the incessant air attacks carried out by the Imperial Army Air Force on other enemy air bases in China, has blasted all the boasts of Major-General Claire Chennault, commander of the United States Air Force at Chungking who has just returned from Washington after his activities there for reinforcement of the American air strength on the Asiatic continent.

In order to nip in the bud the American-Chungking air counter-offensive plot, Imperial Army air units have conducted frequent raids on enemy air bases scattered throughout the Chinese hinterland and have obtained far-reaching results. On June 10 a mixed formation of bombers and fighters took the enemy at the Hengyang airdrome completely by surprise and shot down six planes that came up in panic and set afire seven others on the ground, damaging several others, according to an Imperial Headquarters communique issued Saturday.

At 3:15 p.m. Saturday, the Japanese attackers engaged 20 P-40's that came up in a flurry and in a fierce combat shot down six and heavily damaged several others.

Another unit of Japanese airmen dropped bombs on two two-motor planes and on one one-motor plane and set them afire. Then they blew up two smaller craft.

Thus over Hengyang Japanese Army airmen developed to the full their valor, skill and spirit of oneness with their machines. Activity of the Imperial Army Air Force in China has recently become spectacular and the Hengyang attack was only the latest of the series of daring raids carried out on various airdromes scattered throughout China, including the airdromes at Kienow, Fukien Province, Liangshan, Szechuan Province, Enshih, Hunan Province, and Kunming, Yunnan Province. On each occasion the Japanese forestalled any attempt on the part of the enemy to attack the Japanese homeland or to agitate in any other way.

On June 6 Major-General Chennault, commander of the United States Air Force at Chungking, proceeded to Washington to urge on the United States military authorities intensified air aid to Chungking and had just returned to Chungking, when the Hengyang surprise attack was made. He is believed to have lost much face, says Domei.

60,000 Ukrainians Mobilized

LWOW.—Sixty thousand Galician Ukrainians have been mobilized during the past fortnight for the fight against Bolshevism on the side of the German armed forces.

ENGINEER UNIT'S FEAT IN BLASTING FOE'S GUNS IN NEW GUINEA IS TOLD

Probationary Officer Ishida and 28 Men Carry Out Death-Defying Mission in Jungle To Save Comrade Units

ENEMY POSITIONS CHARGED IN DARKNESS

By JUSUKE NAGAI,
Of the Army Press Corps

AT X X FRONT BASE.—It was at 8 a.m. on the 23rd of a certain month that the order to attack the enemy artillery position at close quarters was given. It was at a time when the continuous day in day out furious might of the enemy bombardment had caused our casualty lists to increase, and when the situation was becoming serious.

The essential points of the order:

1. The Unit will organize a close-quarter-attacking force and try to surprise, raid and destroy the enemy artillery position in front of Gilwa.

2. The Kitashima company is ordered to organize five squads of a close-quarter-attacking force under one officer. These squads will work into the enemy first lines or circle around or go over deeply behind the enemy, seek out the enemy artillery positions and carry out attacks at close quarters.

Force Ready for Death

Engineer Company Commander Lieutenant Yoshihiro Kitashima (whose home is in Kozamurai, Kitataku-mura, Kojiro-gun, Saga Prefecture), when he received this order from Unit Commander Yokoyama, after thinking deeply awhile, called together the officers under him, explained the great mission of the close-quarter-attacking force and the difficult character of the mission, revealed his firm determination, and immediately began to organize a force ready for death.

The officers ran back to their positions with their commander's order and told their subordinates of this glorious mission. Roaring shouts arose from each of the positions. To penetrate into the enemy positions carrying dynamite and save the comrade forces from the dangerous situation; even if the body should blow up together with the dynamite there would be no greater glory than this for an engineer unit. To do such a thing was indeed the glory of the engineer.

The Kitashima unit was a so-called new unit, with not even two months passing since it arrived on the New Guinea front, but the difficult and bitter fighting it had experienced during these two months was beyond words. Because of the scarcity and badness of the food the physical strength of the soldiers had deteriorated to the extreme, and in addition, the whole unit was groaning, afflicted by malaria. In spite of that, however, everyone rushed forward in volunteering for the force ready to die.

Moved deeply, Company Commander Lieutenant Kitashima, after careful consideration chose from among the volunteers men possessing comparatively powerful physical strength and decided on organizing the close-quarter-attacking force as follows:

Force commander: Probationary Officer Yoshio Ishida (whose home is in Itchome Shinmachi Kita-dori, Nishi-ku, Osaka.

Commanding squad: Sergeant Yukio Tsuji (Yoshihara, Yasuhara-mura, Umikusa-gun, Wakayama Prefecture) and three soldiers.

Squad No. 1: Squad Leader Lance-Corporal Umeichi Yamamoto (Amanoura, Ama-machi, Mihara-gun, Hyogo Prefecture) and four soldiers.

Squad No. 2: Squad Leader Lance Corporal Kazuo Dozaka (Kawabe-gun, Hyogo Prefecture) and four soldiers.

Squad No. 3: Squad Leader Lance-Corporal Ryutaro Sato (Noda-machi, Kita-ku, Osaka) and four soldiers.

Squad No. 4: Squad Leader Superior Private Harukichi Kuwabara (Yoshinomachi, Konohana-ku, Osaka) and four soldiers.

Squad No. 5: Squad Leader Superior Private Chiyozo Ota (Minami Doshin-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka) and three soldiers.

In addition, ten infantry men from the Yazawa Unit were sent to escort the raiding force, two to each squad.

28 Men Picked

Thus it was decided that the 28 men under Probationary Officer Ishida making up the close-quarter-attacking force would sacrifice themselves for the entire comrade force by carrying out a death-determined assault to destroy at a stroke the enemy guns firing day and night without a letup wreaking terrific destruction from the powerful positions built in the grassy area on the south side of Gilwa (X kilometers west of Buna) and to save the comrade units from the dangerous situation facing them.

Our officers and men experiencing the extreme of the hardships and sufferings in the jungle fighting during the four months since landing had their physical strength almost completely worn away by malignant malaria and the difficulty of getting food supplies. It was not rare for them to go several days without food. On not a few occasions they staved off starvation eating taro as their principle food. The days continued in which they had only a handful of rice cooked to a gruel with powdered miso and powdered soya sauce and grass. They carried on close to starvation with not even one can of food coming. The entire force, from the Unit commander down, fought against starvation, subjected to furious enemy air bombing and cannonading, and faced the huge enemy force advancing like a tidal-wave.

Since the month of X X, the situation had become further bitterly serious. Almost everybody was afflicted with a forty degree fever, but still the men took up their rifles and defended their positions. The front was the scene of heroic, terrific fighting. Our forces becoming the embodiment of the spirit to die for the nation, encouraged each other not to move back even one step, determined not to move back even one step, and repeated one death struggle after another.

With the enemy attacks becoming more intense, and with a serious situation coming to the front, the morale of our officers and men became even higher and the will to fight until the enemy was crushed burned with greater furor.

Our lines and the enemy's approached within several score meters along the Sopta-Gilwa road and the Yazawa unit and the Takeuchi unit held our foremost line. The main strength of the Unit took up positions behind them with the sea to the rear. During the beginning the enemy subjected the Takeuchi unit on the foremost front to intense trench mortar bombardment but from about the middle of December built a powerful artillery position in the rear and finally began to concentrate intense, heavy artillery fire upon the position of our main strength in the central sector.

The shells came thick and fast. The killed and wounded were increasing daily and the war situation was becoming tenser than before. That artillery position must be smashed at any rate. Our forces, however, had not a single gun to fire. Moreover, enemy planes came flying over us all the day long from Buna, which was secured by them. The planes measured the distance from the enemy position to the Japanese camp. The result was that the enemy bombardment was accurate. Unless the enemy artillery position was crushed, the Japanese Forces would be annihilated in the meantime. The hand-to-hand party was organized under the command of Probationary Officer Ishida amidst the severest ordeals. Its mission was really great, because the destiny of the whole forces hung on its shoulders.

The 29 daring men made preparations for their departure. Before the twilight fell they gathered where the Kitajima Unit had taken up a position. For the first time in months they sat at a table loaded with good things which had been prepared by the goodwill of the unit commander and others.

Before them on the table were four go of food and preserved sardines. They were overcome with

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ENGINEER UNIT'S FEAT IS DESCRIBED

(Continued from Page 1)

emotions, and none of them was ready to take up their chopsticks.

"We cannot endure the thought of helping ourselves to such good things alone. Like us you are giving your lives to the State. We are going to depart, and you want to regale us on account of that. If there is any difference it is that we are to die a day or so earlier than you." They spoke these words to their hosts. There were tears on their cheeks.

"Go ahead. Eat your full, and do your work resolutely." These were words of encouragements they received from their comrades.

Presently they were ordered by the company commander to prepare their wills. The men scoffed at the idea of a will.

Among them was Probationary Officer Ishida. He lost his father, and his mother was in his native town. His younger brother was at the front. The company remembered this, and asked the Probationary Officer whether he did not wish to leave some note to his mother.

"I have nothing to say to my mother," he said. "I regret that I have not been able to do anything for the company commanders and others who have been very kind to me. I am feeling glorified by the thought that I have been chosen to be the group commander of the raiding party." And he left no single line of a message to his only parent.

All Ready to Die

All the men had left locks of their hair when they left Japan for the front, having made up their minds to die in action.

The supper was over. The men's spirits rose visibly after they had eaten four go of food. They bid farewell of their comrades. They had left no messages. The thought uppermost in their minds was how to achieve their mission.

The company Commander, a young officer, told them as they were getting ready to go:

"I have nothing particular to say to you. Take good care of yourselves and fight to the last. I have a great wish that you will perform your functions and achieve your very important mission for the honor of the entire army and the engineering unit."

Then the commander drank to the success of the party.

By this time shells from the enemy positions were falling thickly about the place.

The enemy guns would be more active in the night. The twilight was giving way to darkness. A squall was coming on.

"Good-bye. We will hold out to the last," said Probationary Officer Ishida, group commander of the raiding party, as the men were about to go.

"We are relying upon you."

"Be quick to crush the enemy."

These words were shouted after the men as they left at 7 p.m. on the 23rd of a certain month, with Probationary Officer Ishida leading.

The enemy artillery positions were only a little over four kilometers away.

Jungles flanked the Soputer-Gilwa road. Along this way ran two or three paths used only by the native inhabitants.

Course Through Jungle

The intention of the men was to make a surprise attack on the enemy from the rear. They had by choice laid their course through the jungleland in order not to arouse the enemy's suspicions.

They had provisions for a week. In their hands were rifles and hand-grenades.

The men found great difficulty in making progress through the jungles. They went by the path they opened with their service swords.

On the 24th the men lost their way, and they wandered about in the forests for a whole day.

On the 25th they came to a path by the native inhabitants. That path led to where the Takeuchi Unit had taken up a position.

On the 26th the men again lost their bearings. They were sure about one thing. They knew that they had gone too deep into the enemy position.

Probationary Officer Ishida went with Sergeant Tsujii and three other men to find out exactly where the party was. By ill luck the group came across an enemy soldier on patrol duty. The man came out of a thicket.

Probationary Officer Ishida lowered himself. The enemy soldier started to fire with an automatic rifle. The Probationary Officer raised himself and began to charge the enemy. Then a bullet hit him in the breast, and he dropped.

Sergeant Tsujii rushed to help the Probationary Officer. Before he reached the officer, he was hit in the left arm.

The Probationary Officer died soon after he was reached by Sergeant Tsujii.

The attacking squad had lost its leader, Probationary Officer Ishida, while Sergeant Tsujii, its support, was so badly wounded as to be unable to resume duties. Thus the squad had been deprived of both command and rallying center but the soldiers did not flinch. With Lance Corporal Yamamoto, head of the first sub-squad, now as leader the attack squad, burning with the fiery will to avenge those of its members that had fallen, pushed on to blast the artillery position of the enemy.

It is the traditional spirit of the Imperial Army for a sub-unit commander to lead on when the unit commander falls and for a squad commander to lead on when the sub-unit commander falls and even if the squad commander should die his squad should charge into the midst of the enemy to the last man. Lance-Corporal Yamamoto now went forward in this spirit.

Meanwhile, the severely-wounded Sergeant Tsujii was compelled to retire to the rear, Sergeant Tsujii and others for a while were aghast at the death of Probationary Officer Ishida. With his right arm in blood-soaked bandages, Sergeant Tsujii told his men:

"With me wounded like this I shall only hamper your movements. I want you to carry on your important duties without me, I know I am not acting manly in not going with you. I could go with you if I disregarded my wounds. But I also know that the task this squad must accomplish is more important than the question of my manliness or unmanliness. I should only be in your way if I went."

"But what will you do, sir?" asked Lance Corporal Yamamoto.

"As I have said, don't bother about me. I want you to go forward with the men in my place."

"I can't leave you here alone like this, sir!"

"I say, don't concern yourselves about me. With the section leader I shall pray for your success from the other world."

"That's unthinkable, sir! I will leave a man behind, so please try to get well while we go on. We will do what the section leader would have wished us to do."

"Yamamoto's right, sir. Don't worry about us. We'll go on like one man and won't fail," Lance-Corporal Dozaka seconded.

"Thanks men. Well, then, I'll leave it to you."

"Please take good care of yourself, sir. Will you tell the company commander that we men will discharge our duties as best we can ourselves?"

Squad Pushes On

Thus taking leave of the remains of the squad leader and the severely-wounded Sergeant Tsujii, the men pushed on with Lance-Corporal Yamamoto in command. They pressed on in the direction of the booming of enemy guns.

The next day, the squad reached a point one kilometer from the enemy position. Fortunately, it seemed that the Australians were unaware of the approaching squad.

For a while Lance-Corporal Yamamoto listened to the barking of guns heard through the jungle. Then called together Lance-Corporal Dozaka, head of the second sub-squad, and Superior Private Sato, head of the third sub-squad. The three conferred for some minutes.

"Good. Let's go," Dozaka and Sato assented.

"You wait here, men. We three'll reconnoiter and be back by tomorrow evening at the latest. Don't move from here no matter what happens. Even if we are discovered by the enemy don't falter. If we don't come back by tomorrow evening, Superior-Private Kuwabara will take charge. Move so the enemy won't get wise to our plan."

The three waded through the darkness in the direction of the shrieking gunfire. The place was a vast grassy plain. Foot by foot they pressed on, dividing the grass. Dawn began to break. They were liable to be discovered by the enemy sentry at any moment. Fortunately, there was a grassy mound from which it was possible to observe the enemy position. The enemy guns were cunningly emplaced amidst the tall grass, so that it was difficult to ascertain their distribution. But by careful observation it was seen that the guns were camouflaged.

"No wonder we couldn't locate em!" The three scouts muttered. There were two large tents and still larger ones, apparently the headquarters. But there was not a sentinel to be seen.

"They take us for suckers, the lousy hounds."

"Now we know where those blighters are. We'll give 'em one nice comfortable time."

With a grin Lance-Corporal Yamamoto took out his pad and drew the disposition of the emplacements on a sheet.

Scouts Return

Lance-Corporal Yamamoto and the two other sub-squad leaders came back to the place where the men were waiting. Lance-Corporal Yamamoto showed the diagram to his men and pointed out the places to be blasted. The plan was to blow up six big guns of the enemy at a single stroke.

With fiery determination the squad went on through the darkness. To see the monster arms of the enemy reduced to scrap to the tune of tremendous detonations was something every engineering squad had dreamt of in their most exultant moments. Life or death no longer mattered. They now came within 500 meters of the guns! It was nothing short of Providence that the sky became overcast with thick, black clouds. It became so dark that only the occasional lightning made the place visible. It was a squall. They crept forward. The guns were silent. Because of the rain and thunder, the enemy soldiers were apparently in their tents. The attack squad came to a full stop 20 meters from the enemy.

Signals for action were given from squad to squad. How fortunate it was. The heavy rain cleared. The moon began to shed her light. The chance had arrived. It was at this moment that Lance-Corporal Yamamoto rose suddenly and gave the signal to charge. Like darting rabbits the whole members sprang into action. Unfortunately, however, our action was spied by the enemy. Enemy soldiers started to shoot from the left camp in the rear. We responded to this.

How disappointed it was that our tactics were nipped in the bud just a moment before the action was taken. Lance-Corporal Yamamoto had made up his mind anew. Quicker than thought, he approached the tent with a bomb. It was lighted and a group of about 30 or 40 "Australian swines" were there talking. These "swines" were awake at the sound of rifles and were thrown into confusion. They little knew that the Japanese soldiers were approaching them.

Lance-Corporal Yamamoto quickly ordered Superior Private Seiichi Kanda and First-Class Private Kenichi Matsuda to blast two enemy guns installed right before their eyes. Lance-Corporal threw a bomb into the tent, where the Australian "swines" were waddling. With a loud detonation, the bomb exploded. Like fallen leaves before the wind the Australian soldiers were blown high into the air.

Hardly was this done than two loud explosions were heard. The two enemy guns were completely blasted by Superior Private Kanda and First-Class Private Matsuda. By this time the sounds of automatic rifles from the enemy became louder and louder. Hand grenades by our soldiers also exploded. For a while a veritable pandemonium unfolded. Lance-Corporal Yamamoto was highly satisfied with the success of his mission.

Destroy Four Guns

The second squad and others had trying experiences just before they could penetrate into the enemy camp. Lance-Corporal Dozaka, chief of the second squad, was shot in his abdomen, but, nothing daunted, fixed two bombs into one of the enemy guns and blasted it. Altogether four enemy guns were destroyed.

Because of the numerical inferiority and intensive enemy shelling, the Japanese squads finally had to withdraw to their positions, where they rearranged themselves for another action. It was at about 1 a.m. on the 29th of a certain month. After penetrating through the great jungle again all the gallant men under Lance-Corporal Yamamoto came back to the position of the Kitashima Company. It was on the 3rd of a certain month, 10 days after their departure.

It was because of the exploits of Lance-Corporal Yamamoto and the men under him that the enemy guns which raged for many days in succession were silenced. Holding a virile fighting spirit all the men under the command of a lance-corporal carried out an airtight co-operation to fulfil their important task. This is the quintessence of the tradition of the Imperial Forces and the manifestation of the engineers' spirit of sacrifice for other fighting units.

Air Training Stations Here Rapidly Filling With Students

Grandson of Late Prince Hirobumi Ito Also Included Among New Pupils—Ambition Is to Follow in Footsteps of Nango and Die for State

The training stations for airmen throughout the country are rapidly filling with new students wishing to get training which will make them fit for service in the Imperial Air Force. The Yokohama training station opened its 1943 school year on Friday.

There were three students of the Peers' School among those who were enrolled in this station.

One of them was Mr. Hirohide Ito, grandson of the late Prince Hirobumi Ito, one of the founders of new Japan. He told the press that his ambition was to follow in the footsteps of Lieutenant-Commander Mochibumi Nango, a graduate of the Peers' School, who died heroically over Nanchang and sacrificed his life to victory in the war.

The Haneda and Chofu air training stations in Tokyo will begin their 1943 school year today.

In the Haneda station a ceremony will be held at 1 p.m. marking the admission of new students.

An address by Captain Sojiro Takeda, head of the Haneda and the Chofu training station, will open the function.

Then the new students will receive their instructions from Lieutenant-General Takeo Hori, head of the training headquarters of the Imperial Aviation Society.

In the afternoon the new students will watch the old students practising flying.

RIZAL'S BIRTHDAY TO BE CELEBRATED

Philippines Preparing Ambitious Programs to Observe Memory of Patriot

Domei

MANILA, June 11.—With various cultural and social activities under way, the Philippines will have a busy month. Events taking place here in June include the celebration of the birthday of the late Dr. Jose Rizal, one of the foremost Filipino patriots, an exhibition of Dr. Rizal's writings and the convention of veteran revolutionists who participated in the Philippine independence movement 45 years ago.

It is learned from Guagua, Pampanga Province, that preparations are under way for a fitting celebration on the birthday of the late Dr. Rizal which falls on June 19. The celebration will feature athletic competitions and plays based on Dr. Rizal's life.

From June 6 to 19, an exhibition of articles and pamphlets containing Dr. Rizal's writings in the national language will be held in connection with the national language exhibition which will be held under the auspices of the Department of Education, Health and Public Welfare. On the last day of the exhibition, June 19, a literary and musical program will be held at the normal school auditorium.

The program will be highlighted by the rendition of the "Song of Maria Clara," the words of which were written by Dr. Rizal and music composed by Juan de Hernandez of the Conservatory of the University of the Philippines.

The national language exhibition will be held at the former legislative building and will consist of articles, works and writings pertaining to the history, evolution and the present status of the Tagalog language.

In the meantime, a convention of veterans of the Philippine revolution, the first to be held since the birth of the new Philippines, will be held at the Manila Grand Opera House tomorrow, the 45th anniversary of the proclamation of the Philippine independence at Kawit, Cavite Province, in 1898 by General Emilio Aguinaldo.

General Aguinaldo, the veteran patriot, will preside over the meeting, wherein the association is expected to pledge full cooperation with Japan in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, according to the headquarters of the association. A resolution expressing gratitude on the historic visits of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Kazuo Aoki, to the Philippines is also expected to be passed at the meeting.

Also, a symphonic performance, the first of the second symphony season under the new Philippine Administration, will be presented at the Metropolitan Theater on Sunday. The program will feature Ramon Tapales, violinist, who will be soloist in Mendelssohn's Concerto in E Minor under the direction of Luis Valencia.

Reflecting the Filipinos' mounting enthusiasm for Japan, the Japanese language is proving very popular in Batangas Province, according to a report from Batangas. Besides the Japanese language classes in all schools, courses have been opened in nearly all towns within the province and special classes are also being held for Government officials.

In the meantime, it is reported that three more emergency hospitals will be established shortly in San Fernando, La Union; Calapan, Mindoro; and in Bambang, Nueva Vizcaya, by the Department of Education, Health and Public Welfare. The establishment of these new institutions will increase the number of emergency hospitals in the Philippines to 20.

It is also learned in connection with the intensification of the campaign against malaria, that there are now about 70 dispensaries in the provinces. The creation of many of these dispensaries has been made possible through the gift of one ton of quinine given by Prime Minister Tojo to the Department of Education, Health and Public welfare during his recent visit in the Philippines.

Meanwhile, a report from Batangas discloses that three cotton companies there are operating factories in full blast ginning raw cotton.

It is also learned from Imus, Cavite Province, that the Cavite High School will be opened this month in Imus, according to Governor Luis Ferrer.

Outstanding Borneo Indonesians Taking Rigorous Physical and Mental Training

Domei

BANJERMASIN, June 12.—The Borneo Civil Administration Department's Training Hall, designed to give physical and mental training to outstanding individuals among the native inhabitants, was recently opened here under the management of the Education Section of the Civil Administration Department.

The training hall which was formerly a Catholic school, has at present 105 students on its roll of which 60 (including 8 women) are graduates of the Teachers' Training Institute and 45 upper-class students of the Banjermasin Middle School. Government employees will also be admitted in the future. The training period is 2 months for teachers and the same length as the middle school term for middle school students. The latter commute from the training hall in order to attend middle school in the morning.

Since entering the training hall on April 17 of this year, all the students have been living in the hall's dormitory together with their Japanese instructors. They receive instructions in Japanese language, Japanese affairs, manners and customs and training in gymnastics and martial arts.

With the special purpose of instilling the spirit of love for work among the Indonesians, special stress is laid upon training for work. It is very heartening to observe the Indonesian students energetically engaged in the cultivation of land under the tropical sun wearing only short trousers.

Remarkable progress has been made in their command of the Japanese language since their admission into the training hall only a month ago. One is very much impressed by the rigorous and lively way in which they now conduct themselves and it is very reassuring that the future leaders of new Borneo are being trained in this manner.

BURMESE VISITORS HAVE BUSY 1ST DAY

(Continued From Page 1)

	tral Market, Kiyosumi Park).
5 p.m.	Film show (invitation by Eiga Haikyu Sha).
June 15 (Tuesday):	
8 a.m.	Leave Hotel.
9:30 a.m.	Arrive Tachikawa Airplane Factory.
12 Noon	Luncheon at the same place.
2 p.m.	Arrive Mitsubishi Kiki (Tank Factory).
5 p.m.	Dinner given by army officers.
June 16 (Wednesday):	
9 a.m.	Arrive Morinaga Confectionery Factory.
11:30 a.m.	Luncheon at Hotel.
2 p.m.	Arrive Military Preparatory Academy.
5 p.m.	Dinner given by Vice-Minister of War.
June 17 (Thursday):	
8:30 a.m.	Visit Nagata-cho Kokumin Gakko (primary school).
9 a.m.	Visit and hear Imperial Diet in session.
12 Noon	Luncheon given by Reception Committee for Burmese Mission.
2 p.m.	Nissan Automobile Factory at Yokohama.
4 p.m.	Visit Yomiuri Shimbun Sha (newspaper).
6 p.m.	Dinner given by Yomiuri Shimbun Sha.
June 18 (Friday):	
9 a.m.	Visit Naval Air Bases at Tsuchiura and Kasumigaura.
6 p.m.	Dinner given by Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.
June 19 (Saturday):	
9 a.m.	Visit Tokyo Imperial University and its Hospital.
12 Noon	Luncheon at Hotel, leave Tokyo for Nagoya.

U.S. PREJUDICE REVEALED

Gallup Poll Shows Strong Hatred Americans Have for Japan

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 11.—How strong anti-Japanese sentiment among the American people is was revealed today in results of a Gallup poll which were made public today.

To the question "Will the United States be able to restore friendly relations with the German and Japanese nations after the war?," of those replying 67 per cent replied in the affirmative as concerning Germany, and only 8 per cent in the case of Japan.

This fact not only shows just how strong the anti-Japanese sentiment of the American is but it also clearly illustrates that the Americans while advocating racial equality and emancipation of humanity, are under irremediable racial prejudice.

TO EDUCATE FILIPINOS

Instructors to Propagate Japanese Language Study

Domei

MANILA, June 12.—Members of the Japanese Language Instructors' Association, comprising graduates of the Japanese Language Instructors' Training Institute here, are to assemble at the Institute next Saturday to find ways to popularize use of the Japanese language not only among the native teachers of various schools but also at native inhabitants' homes.

For the present, some members are reported to be considering the practicability of broadcasting dialogues, songs, and plays in Japanese, and also making house-to-house visits by the League members.

Takasu Quits Post

Toshio Nishio, supervising official of the Railway Ministry, was named Chief Director of the Tokyo Railway Bureau in succession to Shunichi Takasu who retired from this post, it was announced by the Railway Ministry on Saturday. It has been unofficially decided that Mr. Takasu will be made a director of the Central China Railway Company.

HEROES ARE HONORED

Soto Buddhist Sect Holds Grand Memorial Service, Komazawa

In honor of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto and the late Colonel Yasuyo Yamazaki and the 2,000 heroes of Attu Island who dedicated their lives for the cause of the nation, a grand memorial service was solemnly observed on Saturday at 1 p.m. at the lecture hall of Komazawa University sponsored by the Soto Buddhist Sect National Service Association.

The service was attended by some 1,200, including the staff members and students of the same University, high school girls of the Komazawa Girls High School and others. After the observance of the service in accordance with the Buddhist rites, there was an address by Lieutenant-General Yasakichi Hayashi who ardently spoke on the spirit of service to the nation to the seventh life unlimitedly manifested by Kusunoki Masashige.

CLAIMS ISLAND OCCUPIED

Foe Reports Pantelleria Surrenders —No Confirmation Yet

Domei

LISBON, June 11.—Axis forces at Pantelleria Island have surrendered, it was claimed by special information emanating from anti-Axis sources.

According to a special bulletin issued by the Anti-Axis Headquarters in North Africa today, the Axis forces at Pantelleria Island have given up resistance, it was reported from Algiers.

Furthermore, an Associated Press dispatch from Algiers reported that the anti-Axis forces are now occupying Pantelleria Island. However, no confirmation has been received as yet from Axis quarters.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

methods.

The fiery will of the private industrialists for the increase of production is considerable, and they are driving forward with realization of the importance of the national mission of their own duties. But the situation is such that there are not a few points which need reform in production technique and the supervision of labor, and we feel that if the private industrialists with their fiery will work for a further betterment with new ideas and methods the increase of production will not be difficult.

Medical College Expands

Domei

SHONAN, June 12.—The authorities of the Medical College here, which was opened in April of this year, reportedly have decided to establish beginning the next academic year, dental and pharmaceutic departments. Preparations for opening the additional departments are well under way.

THAI OFFICER LAUDS PROGRESS OF SOUTH

Witnesses Recontruction Work In Shonan, Sumatra and Java Regions

Domei

BANGKOK, June 11.—The reconstruction of Shonan, Sumatra and Java under the guidance of the Japanese Military Administration is showing signs of greater prosperity than they enjoyed in the pre-war days, Major-General Kamor Csotikasvikra, Vice-Chief of the General Staff of the Thai Army, declared today following a two-week inspection trip through the Japanese occupied Southern Regions.

The Major-General, who joined a party of military attaches to the Manchoukuo, Chinese and Thai Embassies in Tokyo who were on a trip through Malai, Shonan, Sumatra and Java to inspect the progress of their reconstruction said:

"Though our recent inspection trip was comparatively a short one we could inspect the principal places in Malai, Java and Sumatra through the kind assistance of the Japanese Forces which furnished us with a plane."

Visits Battle Scenes

Proceeding through Malai, the inspection party reached Shonan where the members of the party heard from the authorities of the Japanese Forces there the general conditions of the city, visiting later the former scenes of battles at the time of the Japanese offensive on the Shonan Island.

"Compared with my previous impression of Shonan where I visited on several occasion before the outbreak of the current war," the Major-General stated, "the city is prospering more than the pre-war days, presenting itself as the center of activities in the Southern Regions."

At Medan and Palembang in Sumatra, the military attaches were deeply struck by the superiority of the Japanese technique with which the Japanese authorities there are assisting in the restoration and improvement of labor facilities of the former and oil refineries in the latter.

"While traveling through Djakarta, Bandoeng, Surabaya and other places in Java, we noted that the local people were going about their daily chores with absolute reliance on the Japanese Forces," the Major-General disclosed.

Summarizing his impression of the inspection trip, the Major-General asserted that he was truly convinced of the magnanimity of the Japanese Forces as well as the Japanese people in the Southern Regions.

Renders Valuable Aid

Further adding, he said that he realized the fact that the Japanese Forces not only have displayed their might in the War of Greater East Asia but also demonstrated their amazing skill with which they rendered valuable assistance in the reconstruction of the Southern Regions.

The Major-General concluded his statement by paying high tribute to the local inhabitants who, after regaining the common sense of virtue of the Orientals, which they nearly lost under the rule of Britain and the Netherlands, are co-operating with the authorities of the Japanese Forces in the reconstruction work.

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TO BOLSTER AIR DEFENSE

Extensive Four-Month Drills Planned for Metropolitan Area

To consolidate further the defense of Tokyo, a special air raid defense drill in the prevention and extinction of fires, first aid, fighting of poison gas as well as in taking shelter, is scheduled to be conducted for four months starting from the middle of June to last till the end of September. The training will be conducted by the Metropolitan Police Board, the fire-brigade stations, and staff members of the national defense corps and is to be participated in by the neighborhood association air raid defense corps, special air raid defense corps, schools and national service corps.

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S SERVICE BODY ID THOUGHT WAR

ctivities Include Forma- of Committee on Japa- Conception of World

ssociation for Service to the rough the Press, which has ership of 1,000, and which had its first general meet- getting active in a positive to achieve its mission s to assist in the strengthen- he nation's thought structure bringing to a successful end r of thought which is con- by the country.

shortly a number of com- will be in function in the ion, dealing with matters are claiming the urgent at- of the organization.

f these bodies will be called nittee on the Japanese Con- of the World.

body will be made up of zed authorities on politics, hy, economics, and history, cern itself chiefly with a re- tion of politics, philosophy, cs, and history in relation to panese conception of the hich has absolutely nothing vith the American and Brit ception of the world.

uld fall to this committee to t the question of making the e conception of the world among the peoples of the

Deal With Policy

er committee will deal with lamental policy to be follow- he country in working out s which present themselves process of the conduct of warfare.

other committees under con- on will be on the new order Asia and the world new

hief enterprise prepared by ociation is to organize a Co- e Council on the War of t.

e function all persons of nce in the nation's thought will be invited. In regional they will discuss matters. ey will sit around the same d talk matters over from the point of view. It is dur- phase of the discussion that will be decisions made on e plans for a successful con- the war of thought. The is expected to be held early fall.

association has already or- in Tokyo a temporary ity of Thought Warfare s opening for a week from

uccess of the school has de- he association to make a rmanent institution of it. It enlarged and held as fre- as possible in all population in the country. The lec- n the enlarged university lude such authorities on na- hought and culture as Dr. In- anokogi, Mr. Genki Abe, Superintendent of Metropoli- ice and Dr. Tomio Nakano.

CIATION OF F.I.C. ART BY EXHIBITION HERE

Contributed Greatly To- Its Understanding By Japanese

Modern French Indo-China ibition, which was held here e joint auspices of the Great- Asiatic Affairs Ministry and nch Embassy, undoubtedly tributed much toward the nding of the art of French na by Japan, declared Ginzo of the International Cultural n, when interviewed by the riday.

g the many Japanese and dignitaries who saw the ex- vere German Ambassador Stahmer and French Am- Charles Arsene-Henri.

the exhibits is a sculpture ohn Chere, President of the rts School. Oriental senti- noticeable in the works of amese, Mr. Egawa pointed

gh the exhibition in Tokyo e to a successful close, it main open in Osaka and the middle of July.

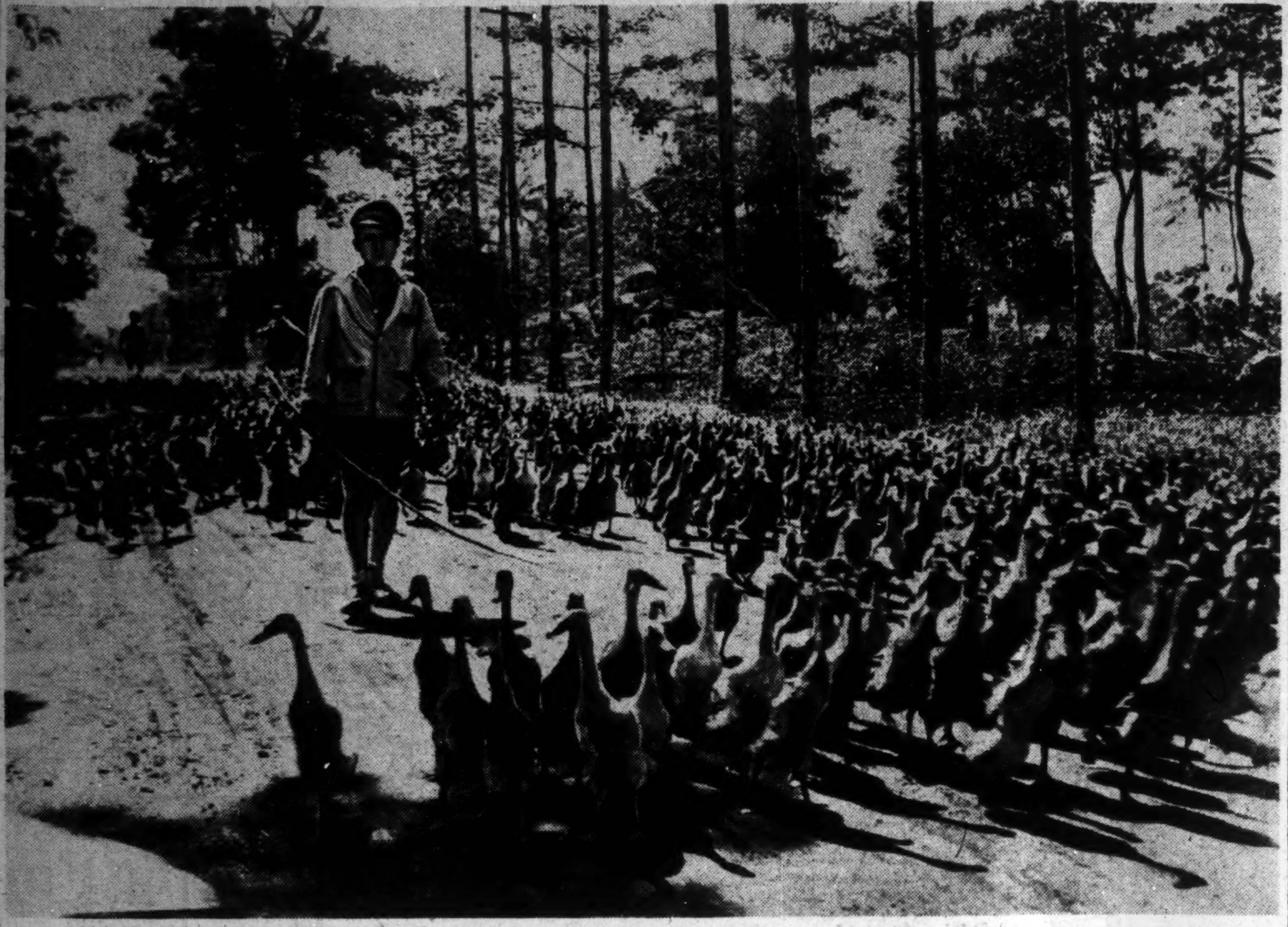
operation Impossible

KHOLM.—The latest ques- of the London News Chro- ws that there is little like- cooperation between Eng- United States and Soviet fter the war. The paper reasons for those negative first, selfish interests, sec- e chasm between the ideo- Russia and the western de- and, thirdly, fear of Com-

ish Buyer Dismissed

RA.—The head of the Brit- hasing Commission in Tur- is Maltass, has been reliev- s post. He had recently e in purchasing building d railway sleepers for the my in Palestine and Syria.

When the Geese Come Home



The war prisoners in Java are given pleasant occupations in the open, according to their varying aptitudes. | The picture above shows some of the prisoners driving home a flock of geese under their supervision.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

STEADY PROGRESS BEING MADE BY API

People of City in Borneo Giving Whole-Hearted Cooperation To Japanese

Domei

KUCHING, June 12.—Conspicuous for the predominance of red roofs, Api, former seat of the English West Coast Residency, is a noted trade center and the starting point of the only railway in Borneo.

Due to the fact that the city was occupied by the Japanese Forces without any resistance on the part of the enemy, its water works, lighting system and other facilities remained intact.

The city, which is situated on the northwestern coast of Borneo, has a population of 260,000 persons, of which approximately 31,000 are Mohammedans. It is said that the Mohammedans caused the English a great deal of trouble, but since the Japanese occupied the island, they have cooperated whole-heartedly with the Japanese and become leaders in this region.

At one time, the Chinese, who comprise a good portion of the population, were extremely anti-Japanese, but the very fact that they are now bringing in their relatives from Japanese occupied Malai, Java and Hongkong in increasing numbers attests to their complete change in attitude and spirit.

Every morning at 8 o'clock, the people gather before the Rising Sun flag and sing the Japanese National Anthem. They then go through radio calisthenics just like the people do in Japan.

Education in Api has been completely reorganized and emphasis is now placed on vocational subjects and study of the Japanese language.

The chief products of this rich district are rubber, rice and other grains, vegetables, poultry and livestock.

Api and the West Coast Province boast of the best roads in Northern Borneo, some of them extending 85 miles into the interior. Harbor facilities also are excellent and ships up to 7,000 tons can easily be accommodated.

Japanese Way of Thinking

(Continued From Page 6)

apologies to your honored self and your esteemed brother-in-law at Matsuzaka I must say that this man is the very tiger among many Moto-ori pupils. Not one among us, fellow-pupils, can beat him in erudition or in argument. He is head and shoulders above all of us."

Both Moto-oris looked forward with great curiosity to an interview with the prodigy.

Meanwhile the copies of his works which Hirata had presented to the Imperial Court had been graciously accepted by the Throne. Hirata might thereafter stamp on the books thus honored with the covetted seal of "Tenran Eikan" (augustly read and augustly approved).

(To Be Continued)

Visit to Islands Off N. Borneo Is Described by Domei Scribe

Generally Believed to Be Remote and Unknown Area Was Inhabited by Japanese Fishermen Even During Reign of British

North Borneo which is generally imagined as a far-off and unknown region, was inhabited by some Japanese pioneers, mostly engaged in fisheries, even during the British reign. A Domei correspondent who recently traveled through the northernmost sector of North Borneo, was more than surprised when greeted by 73 year-old Mrs. Kuki Watanabe who has lived in the outskirts of Kudat, a little seaport, for the last 53 years.

The report on the recent trip of the correspondent through North Borneo as dispatched to Domei from Kuching follows:

"The easternmost coast of North Borneo is not very far off from the Philippine Archipelago. Numerous islands such as Sulu, Tawi-Tawi and Palawan are like stepping stones linking the Philippines and North Borneo. Passing by countless islands one day we came upon Tawi-Tawi Island which we had been previously informed as desolate and uninhabited. However, nearing it, we saw smoke coming from the island, attesting to the existence of native islanders, the Sulu tribe. The island looked calm and peaceful, dotted here and there by the islanders' huts. Except for the frequent visits of squalls and the climate being tropical throughout the year, the landscape reminded us of the tranquillity of the Inland Sea in Japan. On the highest of the coral reefs, a lonely coconut tree was visible. As far as my eyes could reach nothing but a wide expanse of water could be seen. The sea was calm with no ominous signs of danger.

Studded With Reefs

"The area between Tawi-Tawi and Banguey islands being scattered with countless coral-reefs the British planted marks here and there indicating the right course. From Sandakan to Banguey Island it takes 10 hours or more. Taking in the superb beauty of the landscape, the numerous islands presenting a picturesque scenery, gloriously reflected in the rays of the setting sun, we arrived at Banguey Island at 9 p.m.

"Banguey Island is mostly inhabited by Japanese fishermen who annually exported a considerable quantity of canned-fish to America. Prior to the present war, passengers on board the ships plying between Sandakan and Singapore always noticed the Rising Sun Flag on the island and would ask one another what that flag was. In 1938 Ichiji Orita of the Borneo Fishery Industry leased the island from the British Government and started the packing industry there. Some 200 were employed, and 50,000 boxes of canned fish were annually exported. Upon the outbreak of the war they were all interned, but now 114 are back, continuing work in the same industry. They are mostly from Okinawa Island.

"Leaving Banguey behind, we headed for Kudat in northernmost North Borneo. At the harbor we were unexpectedly greeted by Mrs. Watanabe who is a native of Amakusa-Gun, Nagasaki Prefecture. She has lived on the outskirts of Kudat for 53 consecutive years, married to a Chinese. Her husband being dead for some time, she is now living all by herself. Upon hearing of our visit she could not resist the strong yearning to see her countrymen and came over to meet us. The town, in addition to being a distribution center of copra, rubber and corn, raises large numbers of live-stock. Kudat Prefecture has 18,000 acres of rice fields, sufficient to make it self-sufficient in rice. Before the commencement of the war, the Prefecture annually shipped 500,000 to 600,000 chicken to Singapore. The trading activities with Singapore having ceased with the outbreak of the war, they have already picked up new occupations in farming and in collecting tree barks. There is only one Japanese resident and an official of the Military Administration in the district, the prefectural and police administration being handled by the same official.

Development of Kudat

The development of Kudat since the occupation of Borneo by Japan should be mostly ascribed to the unlimited efforts of those men who came straight from Japan Proper and immediately set out on the thorny road of construction. The total population of Kudat stands at about 31,000 of which 6,000 are Chinese, and the others all aboriginal tribes. Some of the native islanders were pirates in former days. During British rule the native islanders were hiding themselves, but with the promulgation of the Japanese Military Administration they came out to the fore engaging themselves in farming side by side with the Chinese. Before the war only 500 acres of rice were cultivated, but at present the area of arable land has increased by three times. The farm houses greatly resembled those in Japan Proper, cocks crowing proudly in back-yards.

"Navigating upstream through Marudu Bay and Rankon River we arrived in Rankon State. From the river to the plantation lies a straight highway over a distance of two miles. The plantation is 1,700 acres wide and managed by a Yamaguchi man who has his family there with him."

JAPANESE EXHORTED TO PUSH WAR AIMS

Must Unite With Chinese to Fight to Victory, Avers Counselor Tsuchida

The main point in guiding the Japanese national service movement in North China is the thorough infiltration of the spirit of Japan's new China policy and the thorough group training of the Japanese in the decisive-war structure, declared Yutaka Tsuchida, counselor and chief of the administrative affairs section of the Japanese Embassy office here, in a press interview following his return from an inspection of the national service movements in Shihmen, Taiyuan and Tsinan, states Peking Chronicle.

He said that he inspected these three cities particularly because the cities of Shihmen and Tsinan, at the last conference of Japanese consular chiefs, were ordered by the Japanese Minister to expand and reorganize their national service associations, which was followed by a similar step voluntarily taken by Taiyuan.

Mr. Tsuchida stated that he was much reassured by the remarkable enhancement of the Japanese residents' consciousness toward the national service associations in all these cities.

"While Peking has already set up a new national service association, Tsingtao and Shanhaikwan will soon follow suit, and all important cities in North China are thus expected to complete their national service systems during this month for enforcing a powerful guidance of their respective Japanese residents," stated Mr. Tsuchida.

"The main emphasis in the guidance of the Japanese residents for the time being will be placed on the thorough infiltration of the spirit of the new China policy of Japan and the thorough group-training of the people under the decisive-war structure," he stressed.

Since Japan's new China policy lies in winning the War of Greater East Asia through hand in hand with the Chinese people, the 400,000 Japanese residents of North China, as the nucleus body of North China, must consolidate the unity of the whole one hundred million people of this part of China, continued Mr. Tsuchida, adding that certainly would be possible if each Japanese resident, living up to the spirit of the foundation of his fatherland, behaves as a true Japanese.

The particular importance of thorough group-training was emphasized by Mr. Tsuchida, who referred to the fact that enemy airraids may occur at any moment. Concluding, Mr. Tsuchida said that although, at present, the civilian air defense corps are complete under the military supervision, it is essential that all neighborhood units should be trained in such a way as they can promptly take united action in emergency.

REICH OBSERVERS COMMENT ON WAR

Draw Attention to Three Main Points in Summary of Present Military Situation

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, June 9.—The exceptionally strong air activity on the Eastern Front, the uncertainty as to which side will open the attack during this summer and the restraint of the German High Command to an extent never practiced before were the main points to which attention was specially drawn by German military quarters in a summary of the present military situation.

Regarding the first point, these quarters said, the results achieved are a flat contradiction of Soviet statements concerning an alleged Soviet aerial superiority. Yesterday, for instance, the Soviet air force lost 141 planes as compared with the German losses of only three, it was pointed out.

Concerning the second point, the nervousness of the enemy which is given expression to in the various excited press comments on their side about an Anglo-American attempt at landing in Europe as well as in Roosevelt's completely unmotivated statement as to the use of poison gas must be noted, it was said.

As for the restraint being exercised by the German High Command, the military quarters commented that the Germans are now holding sufficient material regarding the intentions of the enemy on the Eastern Front and to know the purpose of the considerable Soviet troop concentrations, particularly in the central sector and on the northern wing of the southern front.

It also seems as if the enemy, judging from the results of reconnaissance, has given up his attacks against the Kuban bridgehead. This must be regarded as highly significant. If the balance be drawn it may be said that the fourth enemy offensive also did not show any results whatsoever but resulted merely in a considerable waste of the enemy's strength. The Soviet leaders evidently realized that the Kuban bridgehead was too strongly fortified by the Germans and that it would not pay to throw additional Soviet forces into battle.

Moreover, the Luftwaffe dominates the air over the Eastern Front and it seems highly probable that the coming fights will be much influenced by this. For the first time a surprisingly strong long range German air-fleet made its appearance over Soviet Russia as seen in the systematic bombing of Gorky. This certainly is a novelty.

It remains an open question as to whether this fact discloses a part of the secret which hitherto veiled the German air armament. It is an unusual concentration of parts of heavy air formations over a district 700 kilometers to the rear of the enemy front. If the total damage, caused by the three heavy raids on Gorky, should be transferred to the British Isles, then the hints, contained in Dr. Goebbels' last speech, may perhaps be considered rather illuminating.

The enemy is certainly nervous and his nervousness is an important ingredient of Churchill's yesterday's speech. Military quarters in Berlin are under the impression that Churchill is not quite at his ease when he thinks of the possibilities which are still in store for him in the u-boat warfare. That he tries to hide his fears behind the Tunisian victory is well understood in Berlin although surprise was caused at his open admission that only the numerical superiority of the Allies could secure success.

Concerning the amphibious operations, mentioned by Churchill, German military quarters prefer to let the arms give the appropriate answer at the right moment. It is considered probable that Churchill, when referring to amphibious operations, meant certain smaller or larger islands in the Mediterranean.

Rites for Thiebauts

A service will be held at the Azabu Catholic Church at 9 a.m. Wednesday, June 16, in memory of Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Thiebaut. All personal friends of Colonel Thiebaut are asked to attend the service and it is requested that no flowers be sent.

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The Late Eleana Pavlova

P.I. JUSTICE OFFICIAL IS 'SELF-MADE' MAN

Was First Director of Budget And Auditor General of Executive Body

By **HIROMU IIMURA**

"We must forge ahead working hand in hand with Japan," Commissioner Teofilo Sison, of Justice says, "confident of the ultimate vindication of her just cause in the attainment of the ideals of mutual happiness and common prosperity among the Asian peoples whom she has redeemed."

As proof of the sincerity of Japan's friendship to Filipinos, Commissioner Sison cited the organization of a civil administration here three weeks after the occupation—a matter not dictated by the exigencies of war.

Born in Dagupan, Pangasinan, on February 29, 1880, Teofilo Sison is one of the "self-made" men who strode the road to success through diligent self-study.

After graduating from Santo Tomas University, he had been an accountant of a business firm and a teacher in a school. Later he was interpreter in the judicial court, a post that gave him an opportunity to study law. In 1938, Mr. Sison was elected to the Senate and from there on he has held other government posts of eminence.

When, at the behest of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines, the Executive Commission was organized on January 23, 1942, Mr. Sison was designated Director of the Budget and Auditor General. Before the year was over, on December 4, 1942, he was appointed Commissioner of Justice.

DARNAND POINTS OUT HEROISM OF FRENCH

Volunteers in Tunisia Honored At Paris Meeting—Aim Of Militia Clarified

Special to the Nippon Times

PARIS, June 10.—At a meeting held in Paris, by the French Volunteer Legion in honor of the French fighters in Tunisia, attended by about 5,000 people, the secretary-general of the legion, Darnand pointed out that the fighters in Tunisia and Oran had fought against the Anglo-American attackers because they had kept their word to Marshal Petain.

Darnand pointed out that the task and aim of the French militia were to fight against liberalism, capitalism and Marxism as well as to fight for the true revolutionary socialism in the new order. The volunteer legion was a foreign political instrument, but at the same time also an inner political instrument against Bolshevism. The militia was the bearer of a new social order in a new state advocating true liberty, authority and discipline and was thus showing to break with the old regime.

The aim of the militia in the foreign political sector was to reach an understanding with the neighbors of France,—her opponents of yesterday. The decisive motive of the common danger of Bolshevism had a favorable influence on this collaboration, Darnand pointed out. In closing, Darnand appealed to all parties in France to work together.

Another speaker at the meeting was Guilbaud who had been sentenced to death by Giraud. In a short speech Guilbaud recalled the example which the French volunteers on the Tunisian front had set to the nation.

Kansai Notes

Under the auspices of the local Y.W.C.A., a concert will be held at the Kaiin Kaikan (Seamen's Hall), at Aioibashi, Kobe, on Sunday, June 20, at 1 p.m. The pianist is Anni Victorius, the violinist Takashi Asahina, the viola Hideo Nishida, the cellist Saburo Date and the vocalist Chieko Shimozato, accompanied by Ayako Asada.

The program follows:

Part I

1. Klavierquartett G moll..........Mozart
   Allegro Andante Rondo
2. a) Das Veilchen..................Mozart
   "Ach, ich fuhl's, es ist verschwunden"
   b) Arie aus der Zauberfloete....Mozart
3. 24 Preludes (op. 28)............Chopin
   1) C dur 2) A moll
   3) G dur 4) E moll
   5) D dur 6) H moll
   7) A dur 8) Fis moll
   9) E dur 10) Cis moll
   11) H dur 12) Gis moll
   13) Fis dur 14) Es moll
   15) Des dur 16) B moll
   17) As dur 18) F moll
   19) Es dur 20) C moll
   21) B dur 22) G moll
   23) F dur 24) D moll

Part II

1. a) Furusato no......Ishikawa and Hirai
   b) Yume no Ie......Fukao and Yamada
   c) Jo ga Shima no Ame................
   ....Kitahara and Yamada
   d) Si j'etais jardinier.......Chaminade
   e) Villanelle..........Dell'Acqua Eva
2. Klavierquartett Es dur op. 16 .Beethoven
   Grave—Allegro ma non troppo
   Andante cantabile
   Rondo

Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL STABILIZES ECONOMY

Aid to Unemployed, Controlling Prices Big Factors in Industrial Setup

Shanghai Times

Coping with the changed economic situation in the early part of 1942, the S.M.C. Industrial and Social Division throughout the year carried out diversified tasks such as assessment of annual requirements of factories, assistance to unemployed and their repatriation and price control measures, thus helping to stabilize Shanghai's economy.

Apart from these important activities, which helped to solve many an economic and social problem arising immediately after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Division organized and improved the functioning of its public employment exchange and also launched a home-finding drive whereby natural and adoptive homes were found for lost and abandoned children.

The significant aspect of the industrial situation during the year has been the adjustment from a "laissez faire" economy, to a controlled one. Following the outbreak of the War, most Chinese and foreign owned factories continued operating for a period of some six weeks. Gradually, however, an increasing number of factories suspended operations owing to the restrictions of movement of stocks instituted to conserve irreplaceable commodities, to absence of demand as oversea markets were cut off, and also because of the taking over of factories owned by belligerent nationals.

Being thus cut off from trading with the outside world, the city had to rely solely on its own resources and on its stocks of raw materials. Therefore, steps were gradually taken to place the industrial activity of the city under control. Twice, in March and in July, an extensive survey of the industrial and labor conditions in factories throughout the Shanghai area was carried out by the authorities concerned, with the aim of using the findings as a basis for industrial adjustment of the city.

At the same time, in order to ensure efficiency in production on the self-sufficiency basis, measures were instituted by the authorities for the formation of Sino-Japanese trade associations, and the leading Chinese manufacturers were thus organized into groups and sub-groups representing their respective trades. These associations were the channels whereby permits for the movement of raw materials and finished goods could be obtained, and later raw materials and coal allotments were distributed through these organizations, it was stated.

Industrial depression was further augmented by the usual business stagnation with the coming of Chinese New Year in February, the standstill persisting this year beyond the usual period. However, the formation of the Sino-Japanese trade associations stimulated a revival of industrial activity among Chinese manufacturers. From March to June most industries enjoyed an unusual, though shortlived, boom. Realizing that further supplies of raw materials were not readily available and finding that production costs were increasing by leaps and bounds, all factories steadily raised the prices of their manufactured goods.

With the introduction of Central Reserve Bank notes and the depreciation of old Fapi, there was a buying rush on the part of dealers and speculators who strove to convert cash in hand into commodities. Many factories were stimulated to work at as high a pressure as electricity allowances and raw material supplies would permit.

With the stabilization following the currency changeover in June and the tightening of price control, there was an end to this short-live boom as retail prices of articles became, in many instances, below the manufacturers' replacement costs.

Speculative activities, however, persisted tenaciously on the diminishing supply of raw materials available, as well as on the excess of consumption over production of finished goods. Energetic actions were therefore taken by the authorities concerned against black market transactions. For instance on October 21, retail prices for cotton yarn and for cotton piece goods were fixed by the Council; a manufacturers' and wholesalers' minimum price for cotton yarn and for cotton piece goods was introduced as from December 1; and later the registration of cotton yarn and piece goods was required.

10,000,000 Islamites in Malai, Sumatra Vow Allegiance to Japan

Syonan Sinbun

The reaffirmation of loyalty to Japan made by representatives of the 10-million followers of Islam in Malai and Sumatra at the Mohammedan Religious Conference in Shonan, which has just concluded, as well as the assurance given by the Japanese Military Administrator that efforts are being made for the resumption of Haj pilgrimages to Mecca, will have far-reaching effect upon the Islamic world, according to qualified observers.

The provision of bottoms for pilgrimages to Mecca despite the pressure of war upon shipping space, these observers point out, will be hailed by Mohammedans all over the world as further evidence, if any were needed at all, of Japan's solicitude for the new millions of Mohammedans that have been absorbed into the Japanese Empire. Besides, such a gesture will give the lie direct to malicious Anglo-American propaganda that Japan was intolerant of religion.

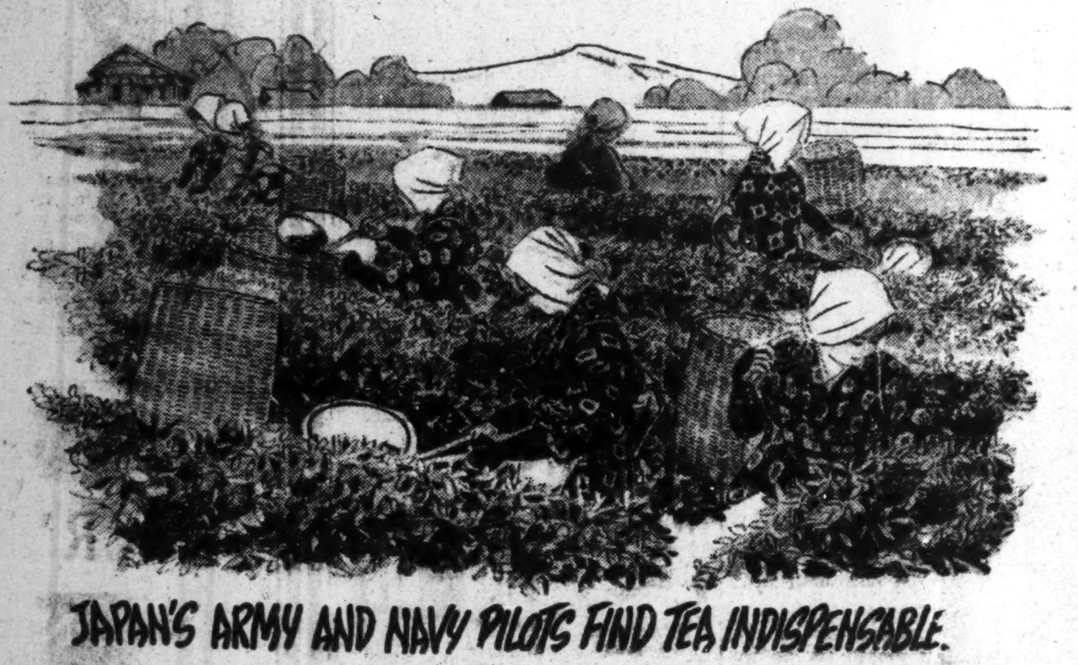
Since the occupation by Japan, they add, there has not been a single instance of interference with religion; on the contrary, the Japanese administrators have been straining every nerve to foster not only Islam but other religions as well.

As protector of Islam in the East, Japan has earned the undying gratitude of Mohammedans everywhere, the observers assert, adding that the conference just concluded demonstrated in ample measure the mutual trust and respect that exists between Japan and her Mohammedan subjects.

The two-day session of Muslim Conference concluded with a spirited speech by Colonel Koichi Okubo, Chief of the Military Propaganda Department.

The delegates were entertained to a special show of films and musical items. The same evening, they were guests of Mayor Shigeo Odate at the Tonan Club at a dinner party.

STRANGER THAN FICTION



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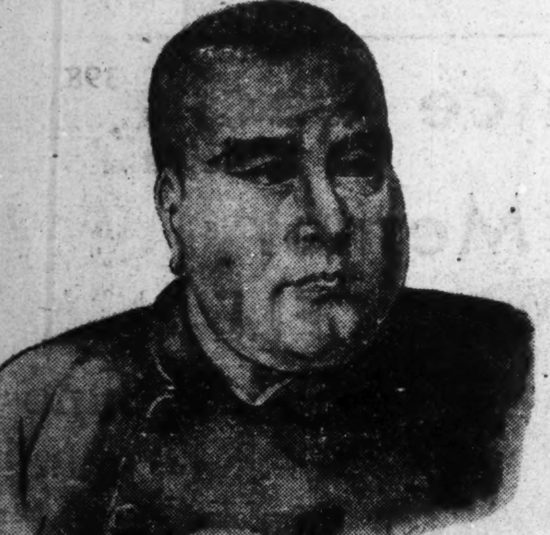

SAIGO TAKAMORI WAS NOT HONORED UNTIL 12 YEARS AFTER HE DIED

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MALAI-INDIA MAIL MAY BE ARRANGED

Shonan Indians Make Representations for Sending Letters Through Japan Red Cross

Syonan Sinbun

It is learnt that representations have been made to the authorities in Shonan to provide facilities for sending letters from persons living in Malai to relatives in India through the Japan Red Cross branch in Tokyo.

The first consignment of mail dispatched from India has been received in Shonan through the channels of the Japan Red Cross branch, Tokyo, and is now being distributed.

Speaking to a reporter regarding the possibility of a reciprocal mail being sent to persons living in India, an official of the local Indian Independence League branch said that the matter was at present receiving the attention of the authorities concerned.

He added that though it was premature to give any definite assurance on the point whether mails would be permitted to be sent to India or not, he said he saw no reason why the same facilities could not be used, thus enabling letters to be transmitted to India.

"I feel sure that before long we may be able to send letters to our loved ones in India, through the facilities of the Japan Red Cross and the cooperation of the authorities here," he declared.

It will be recalled that since the latter part of last year the Indian Independence League in Malai has undertaken to transmit brief radio messages to persons residing in India. In addition, radio messages received from India for persons residing here have been published regularly in both the local and upcountry newspapers and magazines for the benefit of the public.

"It has brought immense relief to many a home in Shonan," stated A. Yellappa, president of the Shonan branch, Indian Independence League, in an interview. He said that the public certainly owe a debt of deep gratitude to the authorities who had extended such facilities to them despite the fact that Japan was now engaged in a titanic war. "That shows how Japan is interested in the welfare of her people," he added.

He indicated that steps were being taken to approach the authorities concerned for extending similar facilities to the people here and thereby enable them to inform their relatives in India that they are safe and happy here under the benevolent Government of Japan.

No doubt, it will take some time, he added since being war time a lot of difficulties would have to be overcome. "But I am sure the authorities themselves might be contemplating such a measure," he concluded.

Music Notes

Liszt's Piano Concerto in E flat major will be played by Urimaru Nobechi as solo number of the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra's Twentieth Subscription Concert which will be held under the direction of Professor Manfred Gurlitt from 6:30 p.m. today. Bela Bartok's "Dance Suite" and Rymsky Korsakov's "Grand Russian Festival Overture" will also be offered.

"Gregorian Music and Modernism" is the subject of Eizaburo Kioka's 102nd lecture recital at the Gothic Chapel of Tokyo Women's University from 3 p.m. today, featuring works by Palestrina, Bach, Cesar Franck, Debussy, Ravel, and others. Brahms "German Requiem" will be given as the 103rd program of the series on Sunday, June 20, at the same place and hour.

The Imai Piano Trio, composed by Jiro Imai, piano; Miss Kyoko Inamura, violin, and Ushichi Omura, cello, will offer a Chamber Music Evening at the Nihon Seinenkan from 7 p.m., Monday, June 14, with the assistance of Keijin Fujita, viola, Seiichi Imamura, string bass, and Miss Kazuko Sasada, soprano. The program consists of Beethoven's Piano Trio Opus 70 No. 1; Chopin selections played by Mr. Imai on the piano; Italian vocal numbers, sung by Miss Sasada; and Schubert's "Trout" Piano Quintet.

Under the auspices of the Nippon Chamber Music Association, the fourth periodical chamber music evening will be held at the Nihon Seinenkan from 7 p.m. Tuesday, with the participation of Miss Sonoko Inoue and Toroku Takagi, piano; Moritsuna Kuroyanagi, violin, Takashi Kurata, cello, and Tomizo Tsujii, clarinet. The following works will be heard: Clarinet Trio, by Brahms; Suite No. 3 in C major, for cello alone, by Bach; and Piano Trio in A minor, Opus 50, by Tchaikovski.

A "National Music Evening," sponsored by the National Music League, will be given with the Dai Toa Symphony Orchestra playing under the batons of Shoichiro Aniuchi and Urando Watanabe, from 6:30 p.m., Tuesday, June 15, at the Hibiya Public Hall. In addition to Japanese works by Mr. Aniuchi, Mr. Watanabe, Tatetsuna Saegusa, and Miss Fumiko Murayama, the program contains also Tchaikovski's "Nutcracker Suite" and Sibelius' "Finlandia" Tone Poem. These foreign compositions have, according to the announcement, been included "for the sake of reference." Solo performances will be given by Madam Tamaki Miura, soprano, and Miss Sonoko Tanaka, piano.

In memory of Eleana Pavlova, the late Russian dancer and ballet teacher, several prominent pupils of hers, including Miss Yaoka Kaitani, Shigeru Fujita, Yusaku Azuma, Miss Reiko Ogata, and others, will dance for the Third Pavlova Memorial Ballet Evening at the Gunjin Kaikan, from 6:30 p.m. Wednesday, June 16.

Three sonatas for cello and piano—Beethoven's Sonata in G minor; Saint-Saens' Sonata in C minor, and Chopin's Sonata in G minor—will be rendered by Professor Roman Dukson, cello, and Professor Leonid Kreutzer, piano, for the 31st Welfare Culture Concert which will be held under the auspices of the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin, from 2:30 and 6:30 p.m., Saturday, June 19, at the Kyoritsu Hall.

The world-famous xylophone virtuoso Yoichi Hiraoka will appear in his Second Xylophone Solo recital at the Hibiya Public Hall from 7 p.m., Wednesday, June 16. With the assistance of Saburo Takemura, piano, and the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra conducted by Hideo Saito, Mr. Hiraoka will play Handel's "Largo e Dolce;" selections from Gluck's "Orpheus ; Haydn's "Menuett" Mozart's "Theme and Six Variation"; Bach's "Second Suite in B minor;" Liszt's "Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2," and other pieces.

An evening of Piano Concertos will be offered by Professor Leo Sirota and a group of his pupils, with the accompaniment by the Dai Toa Symphony Orchestra minor Mr. Sirota's baton from 7 p.m., Wednesday, June 16, at the Nihon Seinenkan. Selected movements from Haydn's D major Concerto and Mozart's D minor Concerto; "Capriccio Brilliant," by Mendelssohn; Beethoven's Piano Concerto in C minor and Liszt's Piano Concerto in A major make up the program.

Beethoven's Ninth (Choral) Symphony will be given at two special concerts by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Rosenstock, at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 7 p.m., Friday and Saturday, June 18 and 19. The vocal solo quartet will be composed of Miss Mieko Kako soprano; Madam Fumiko Yotsuya, alto; Seiichi Sonoda, tenor, and Takeo Ito, barytone. Six-hundred students of the Tokyo Higher Music School and the Tamagawa Gakuen will be combined in the chorus. The program will open with Beethoven's "Leonore" Overture No. 3.

A Recital on Two Pianos will be given by Miss Kyo Ishii and Professor Leo Sirota, at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 7 p.m., Sunday June 20, with a program including the following selections: Brahms' Variations on a Theme by Haydn; Schubert's Impromptu; Saint-Saens Danse Macabre; Arenski's Romance and Polonaise, and Rachmaninov's Suite No. 2.

Miss Aiko Saida, alto, will appear in a vocal recital at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 7 p.m. Monday, June 21. Assisted at the piano by Professor Manfred Gurlitt, she will sing German lieder, Italian and Japanese songs, and Italian and Fre opera selections.

Mozart's Piano Concerto in B fla major and Schumann's Piano Concerto in A minor will be performe by Miss Kazuko Abe, accompanie by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestr under the direction of Joseph Rosenstock, from 7 p.m., Tuesday, Jun 22. The program will open wit Beethoven's "Egmont" Overture.

The Dai Toa Symphony Orchestr will present its sixth periodical concert at the Hibiya Public Hall fron 7 p.m., Wednesday, June 23, wit Miss Shizuko Chiba alto, as th Soloist. The orchestra works includ Mendelssohn's "Italian Symphony," "Prelude a l'Apres-Midi d'un Faune," and Liszt's tone poem, "Les Preludes."

Modern French, Italian, and Japanese songs will be interpreted b Miss Chizuko Asano, soprano, in recital at the Nihon Seinenkan fron 7 p.m. Wednesday, June 23. Tatsu Mizutani will be at the piano.

Professor Helmut Fellmer wil conduct the third concert by th Tokyo Symphonic Chorus which will be given as an all-Brahm Evening at the Nihon Seinenkan from 7 p.m., Friday June 25.

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Assisted by Keijin Fujita (Viola) Seiichi Imamura (Bass)
Kazuko Sasada (Soprano)
Mon., June 14, at 7 p.m. Nihon Seinenkan
Program
1. [illegible]: Klavier Trio d dur Op. 70-1
2. (Klavier Solo: Jiro Imai)
Chopin: Nocturne Op. 15-2
" Waltz Op. 64-2
" Waltz Op. 70-1
" Waltz e moll Op. posth.
" Berceuse Op. 57
" Etude Op. 25-1
3. (Soprano Solo: Kazuko Sasada)
a) Tosti: [illegible]
b) Catalani: Aria aus der Oper "La Wally"
c) Puccini: Aria aus der Oper "Tosca"
4. Schubert: Klavier Quintett "Trout"
Admission: [illegible] Booking PLAY GUIDE (Ginza 2-chome)

Wed., June 16
at 7 p.m.
The Second Xylophone Recital
Yoichi Hiraoka
at
Hibiya Public Hall
Accompanied by
Tokyo Symphony Orchestra
Under the baton of HIDEO SAITO
Piano Accompaniment: Saburo Takemura

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(incl. tax)
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PLAY GUIDE,
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Program

Part I
1. Haendel: Large e dolce
2. Gluck: From "Orpheus"
3. Haydn: Menuet
4. Mozart: Theme and Six Variations

Part II
Bach: Suite No. 2 in B minor

Part III
1. Strauss: Voice of Spring
2. a) Yuji Ito: "Kappore"
b) Koscak Yamada: "Sakura"
3. Saint-Saens: Cygne
4. Liszt: Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2

第三種郵便物認可　昭和十五年十二月二十七日

The Vendetta of Ako

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

TRANSLATED BY TSUNEO TOMONAGA

Chapter 8

The Man From Yonezawa

In the confusion that had ensued after the Ako ronin had broken into Kira's mansion, the retainers who had been sleeping inside the house had rushed out into the open, forgetting, in their desire to save their own skins, all about the safety of their lord, Kozuke-no-Suke. Among the Yonezawa samurai who were quartered in the barracks in a corner of the spacious grounds, however, there were some who, conscious of their duty, had sped toward the interior to save their lord Kira. In this latter group were Shimizu Ikkaku, Kobayashi Heihachiro, Kasahara Shichijiro, Osuka Jiemon and others.

They were all ready to lay down their lives in the defense of their master.

Kobayashi Heihachiro had rushed over the snow toward the rear portion of the mansion, and finding the kitchen door open, he was about to leap inside when.

"Wait! Don't show your back to me, or I'll think you're a coward, despite your fine appearance," exclaimed a voice. "This is Fuwa Kazuemon, former retainer of Lord Asano Takumi-no-Kami. Wait!"

Kazuemon, covered with snow and mud and blood, and looking like a demon, had run after Kobayashi Heihachiro, his sword aloft, and as the latter halted, he slashed down with all his might.

Heihachiro twisted his body sideways.

"I presume you desire to die," he said, as the blade whistled past his chest.

Kazuemon stumbled forward with the impetus of his own blow, and his sword bit deep into the bamboo eaves-trough near the kitchen door. With a series of loud snaps the long icicles broke off and dropped down on Kazuemon's back. Simultaneously, Heihachiro's sword swished down.

Click!

The blade severed the outer edges of Kazuemon's neck-plates and bit into the chain mail on his shoulder. But for this protective armor, Kazuemon's whole shoulder would have been chopped off. As it was he received no more than a shock which numbed him from shoulder-joint to spine.

Kazuemon jerked himself erect, and the next moment their two swords were clashing in a deadly tussle. Neither would yield.

Among the Ako ronin, Kazuemon was noted as the possessor of a mighty swordarm. Heihachiro, on his part, had been picked from among the Yonezawa samurai by Shimizu Ikkaku for his skill in fencing. He was well-known and respected as a man of courage and fine character. As far as swordplay went, there was not much to choose between them, but Kazuemon had the advantage in that he was properly attired for battle.

Heihachiro's sleeves were soon ripped to pieces, and blood trickled down from the cuts he had received.

"Kazuemon! Here's to the rescue!" shouted a voice, and Mase Magokyuro and Okuda Sadaemon rushed up to the spot where the two combatants were fighting.

Heihachiro suddenly found himself attacked from three sides. Parrying a spear thrust from the right, he stepped swiftly into the kitchen.

Just at that moment, Kimura Okaemon, fighting with an opponent inside the kitchen, stepped back to avoid a thrust, and his back came up against Heihachiro's retreating figure.

Swiftly recognizing him for one of Kira's men, Okaemon threw his body sideways, at the same time slashing his sword backwards at Heihachiro's hips. Hopping on one foot to regain his balance, Okaemon cannoned against the further wall.

Heihachiro, wounded by Okaemon's blow, fell into the sink, but he was still full of fight. Deflecting Mase's spear thrust with one hand, he whirled his sword round with the other, keeping his foes at a distance, and scrambled out.

"Well done! A doughty foe indeed" thought the Ako ronin.

But Okaemon's blow had done its work. Unable to stand, Heihachiro collapsed on the floor, and before he could struggle to his feet again, Fuwa's blade had bit deep into his forehead and Okuda's spear was embedded in his chest.

Even then Heihachiro did not relax his grip on his sword. He died fighting to the last.

The three comrades were gasping for breath. They felt suddenly tired, as though after overcoming some great obstacle.

"We cannot remain here!" exclaimed Fuwa. "Where is Kira? The whistle has not gone yet. Come on!"

He grabbed a handful of snow, and thrusting it into his mouth, rushed into the interior of the house, followed closely by the rest.

By this time the fighting had crossed its peak. Those of the retainers who had not fled had been either killed or disabled.

"Where is Kira?"

"Kira, show thyself!"

"All of you, search for Kira!"

The comrades were rushing through the corridors, shouting hoarsely, and looking for their arch-enemy, Kozuke-no-Suke.

(To Be Continued)

Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN-MSA

LEONID KREUTZER On June 7 at the Hibiya Public Hall. Program Beethoven Sonata in A-flat Major, Op. 110; Beethoven Sonata in C Major, Op. 2 No. 3; Ravel Sonatina (Modere, Mouvement de Menuet, and Anime), Trois Mouvements perpetuels by Poulenc, Debussy's "Images" (Reflets dans l'eau, Hommage a Rameau, Mouvement); followed by Chopin's Polonaise Fantaisie in A-flat Major, Op. 61, Three "Nouvelles" Etudes (F Minor, A-flat Major, D-flat Major), Barcarola, Op. 60, and Polonaise in A-flat Major, Op. 53.

The eighth and the last of a series which began last Monday evening a the 'Hibiya Public Hall. The series, which began last September, covered nearly the whole of the artist's extensive Repertoire. The feature of the series was the inclusion of three guest artists, who participated in ensemble works. They were Miss Toyoko Tohmi (pianoforte) in the Rachmaninoff Suite No. 2 for two pianofortes, Roman Dukson (cello) in the Chopin Cello-Sonata, and Tamotu Kinosita (tenor) in Schumann's "Dichterliebe"—

The eminent pianist who has always had a predilection for nurturing young artists found its most ardent task in Japan among the younger generation, which, in turn, has shown reciprocal diligence and is already beginning to bear fruit in few exceptionally gifted cases.

Prior to the commencement of the program, "Funeral March" from Chopin's B-flat minor Sonata was played as a hommage to a hero, irrespective of his nationality or creed, whose transcendental quality must have evoked an emotive impulse in the artist.

Mr. Kreutzer ended his series with the 31st Beethoven Sonata (Op. 110) as a memento; the terrible struggle against odds and the final triumph of spiritual joy seemed to be the general impression one received from the performance of the work. As a contrast, one of Beethoven's earlier Sonatas followed; some brilliant passage work in the First Movement was very refreshing, but the whole work seemed to be the exultation of youthful outburst despite some beautiful moments in the Adagio and the episode in the last movement.

Mr. Kreutzer's treatment of the Last Movement (Anime) of Ravel Sonatina was noteworthy. Poulenc was given passing interest with his sense of nonchalence and naivete. "Hommage a Rameau" (from Debussy's Images) was particularly gratifying when he infused those modern conceptions in a classical guise without, however, destroying the voluptuous coloring. The three "Nouvelles" Etudes contained some new ideas in the way of phrase nuance.

HIROSHI HATOYAMA (Violin): TOHROKU TAKAGI (Piano):

On June 4 at the Hibiya Public Hall. Program: Beethoven Sonata in G Major. (No. 8), Op. 30 No. 3; Mozart Concerto in D Major. No. 4; Vitali—Ciaccona; Rimsky—Korsakow's Hymn to the Sun and Chant Hindou. "Malaguena" by Albenig and "Polonaise Brilliante" by Wieniawsky.

Violinistically very gifted, he is still on the fringe of adolescence, musically speaking; despite some very gratifying traits in the way of bowing and tone production, he is wavering in his quest for a style of playing, which one may regard as his "transitory period" and may easily degenerate into affectation if not curbed with utmost care.

His intonation on the whole was excellent, though his range and control of tone were rather limited. His tone, though not of a voluptuous character, was pure and carrying. As it was evinced in the three major works in the program, phrasing together with more variety of dynamic shading would have added much to his performance, which showed every sign of promise.

TAKIKO OHMURA (Violin): YASUKO TANI (Pianoforte):

On June 6 at the Women's University Lecture Hall (Nishi-Ogikubo). Program: Handel—Sonata in D Major; Beethoven—Sonata in F Major, Op. 24 (the "Spring"); "Rigandon" by Rameau, "Nocturne" by Chopin—Milstein, "Guitarre," Op. 45, No. 2 by Moszkowski, and "Polonaise Brillante" by Wieniawski. (At the last moment, Moszkowski's "Guitarre" was substituted for Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Flight of the Bumble Bee," whch was given in the printed program.)

As it was evinced in the two Sonatas as well as in the shorter works, she seemed to be a strange conglomeration of musicality. Texterity and homeliness. Some of the very nice phrasing in the Beethoven Sonata were marred by incongruous accents and arbitrary tempo-modifications; while in some of the items, ("Nocturne" by Chopin—Milstein, for instance), she displayed so much musical comprehension, one began to wonder which of one's two senses were at fault when she went about quietly and did the most unexpected, and incidentally the not very desired, things in the way of phrase nuance. Some of the not very gratifying moments were obviously due to her means of expression. Mr. Tani partnered and accompanied her discreetly.

Japan—Past and Present

Pluralistic Approach to Japanese Culture

—Conclusion—

By Shigeyoshi Sakabe

In the previous articles we have made a cursory review of the history of Japanese culture, period by period, from the beginning of the Empire up to the Tokugawa period. We have departed from the usual procedure of describing our culture by a set of adjectives, and have, instead, attempted to trace its peculiarities to political and social causes before they took final shape. Some adjectives may indeed be adequate enough to connote these peculiarities, but in the last analysis the one peculiarity of Japanese culture is the manner in which these peculiarities are combined. There is a wide variance in the Japanese character and psychology reflected in their culture. As we have seen, there is a huge difference between the culture of the Heian period and that of the Kamakura period, likewise between the Kamakura and the Tokugawa periods. Even within the same Tokugawa period there is such unlikeness between the Genroku and the Bunka-Bunsei eras. And the present is so very different from all that is past.

With the Restoration of Meiji in 1868 the whole cultural scent has undergone a radical change. All modes of life—housing, clothing, transportation, and even diet—have been put into a melting pot in which the traditional and the new Western elements mingled in promiscuous juxtaposition. The culture of the present is the product of this violent mixing process. Western-style hats are worn by men in kimono; French dishes are served in a matted room with a hanging scroll in the alcove. To a traditional house has been attached the so-called "Western room," and with a few additional signs of Westernizations such as a tile roof of unbecoming color and sliding doors made of glass, the awkward jumble is called a "bunka jutaku" or a "civilized house!" If Main Street is lined with ferro-concrete buildings tenanted by the most modern stores and cafes, the other side of the very same block is padded with neat little tea-houses of orthodox Japanese style, and in sharp contrast to the Western music blasting forth ether-transmitted from the main-street cafes the quaint music of the samisen is heard from the next door tea-house.

This is typical of the cultural scene of today, which seems to be progressing toward no definite goal. The apparent confusion is due to the ruthless impact of Western civilization that surged in following the reopening of the country after more than two centuries of isolation. It is doubtful, however, to what extent the wave upon wave of foreign ideas and things will remain influential. After all, the history of Japanese culture is a history of cultural importation from India, China and Chosen, on the one hand, and, on the other hand a history of assimilation and harmonization. We have enjoyed the benefits of foreign civilizations, but have completely absorbed them into our own system, remoulding them upon our traditional pattern.

Thus they no longer exist as foreign elements: they have become truly Japanese. This is true in every aspect of our culture, architecture, sculpture, painting, learning and religion. In all these there is something peculiarly Japanese. It is not the constituent elements that distinguish Japanese culture, but rather the manner and spirit in which all these elements have been assimilated and Japanized into a harmonious whole. And in the process of assimilation national sensibility has always been an infallible guide. We will not, therefore, agree with Oswald Spengler who calls our civilization a "moonlight civilization"—that is, a civilization that exists only as the reflection of other civilizations.

Were we to choose one word to characterize the peculiarity of Japanese culture, we should do well to call it "dualistic," indicating the co-existence of seemingly incongruous elements. For two thousand and six hundred years Japan's cultural history has shown a markedly dualistic tendency, a tendency in which the traditional and the modern, the romantic and the classic, have survived with an equal fitness and tenacity. The important point to bear in mind is that the two conflicting forces existed simultaneously, unlike in most European nations where, for instance, a Romantic movement followed in the wake of classicism. In Japan no given age can be sized up neatly as an age of this or that; it was always a dual age, combining opposing tendencies and making the usual division of historic times in accepted European sequence an arbitrary and invalid practice. Let us cite an example or two to illustrate this peculiar dualism.

So much has been said and written about the Horyu-ji monastery that no more ink need be wasted in telling its history. It is one of the oldest wooden buildings in the world, having been constructed under Prince Shotoku's encouragement early in the seventh century. What should be emphasized is that the Horyu-ji represented the civilization of China of which the Prince was an ardent admirer. As a matter of fact the cultural florescence of the Nara period was the direct sequel to the importation of Chinese civilization. Against such a background there developed, at the same time, a peculiar type of architecture suited to Japanese genius. This style, called Shinden-zukuri, applied to the dwelling houses of the aristocracy and was in strict native tradition. So in the same Nara age, which is often regarded as an age of active foreign imitation, there was witnessed a dualism of modernism and traditionalism, as represented by the Horyu-ji and the Shinden-zukuri house respectively.

A more conspicuous example of the same dualistic tendency may be found in the Tosho-gu of Nikko and the Katsura Palace of Kyoto. These two architectural projects were undertaken simultaneously, between 1589 and 1645, under the same Shogunate auspices, the one in honor of the founder of the Tokugawa Shogunate and the other for the use of the Imperial family. Nikko stands for romanticism and the Katsura for classicism. As Bruno Taut has pointed out, "Japan's architectural arts could not rise higher than Katsura, nor sink lower than Nikko." The excess of bad art seen in the Nikko structures directly foreshadows the undigested imitation of Western civilization attempted by some of our people following the Meiji Restoration. The simplicity and frugality of Katsura points to the direction in which we of today must emerge out of the present confusion. However that may be, the important point is that these two extremes came into being at the same time.

At the risk of superfluity, let us turn to literature for still another illustration. All students of Japanese history go to the Kojiki and Nihon Shoki as the earliest historical documents. They were compiled by the order of the same sovereign and completed about the same time, the one in 712 and the other in 720. Their content is nearly identical as far as the historical happenings recorded are concerned. Yet, there is a world of difference between the two. Aside from the fact that the Kojiki is written in the native language, and the Nihon Shoki in Chinese, there is a wide ideological difference between the two. The former is a factual history, as the compilers understood the term; the latter is a "moralized" history, moralized in accordance with the teachers of Confucianism.

It is interesting to observe in this instance that our eighth century ancestors were capable of entertaining simultaneously two extreme ideologies, naturalist and rationalist. Such a conflict of two opposing philosophies has marked the subsequent history of cultural development in Japan. We need not have the aid of the Hegelian dialectic to conclude that out of the conflict of opposites a new and higher order arises. Indeed the cultural history of Japan has been a long dialectic progression in which every new idea led to its opposite and then united with it to form a higher and more complex whole. Japanese culture, in other words, is an organic unity of opposed forces—traditional and modern, native and foreign, classic and romantic, conservative and radical. As in Fichte's system of thought, thesis, antithesis and synthesis constitute the formula and secret of Japanese cultural development.

Fortunately, an instinctive propensity toward the traditional has guided the synthetic process of cultural evolution throughout Japanese history. When in the Nara period the aristocracy encouraged the building of Buddhist edifices after the Continental model, displaying their flair for the modern, they were at the same time conservative enough to dwell in houses, the design of which was inspired by tradition. Mechanical adherence to antiquity is as unwholesome as unprincipled imitation of things foreign. It is true that tradition has sometimes meant mere preservation of old things and forms as in a museum. But by and large the Japanese have learnt how to improve upon them. And indeed modernism has been synonymous in some extreme cases with straight copying of things foreign. But on the whole, in battling with tradition, modernism has lost its identity and helped to bring about a new and higher whole. Thus through the whole process of cultural evolution the synthesis of opposites has been guided by instinctive Japanese sensibility. So inconstructing the Horyu-ji after the Chinese model, native genius dictated that Chinese conformity be relaxed into asymmetry by counterbalance.

In the face of the present cultural promiscuity, one often wonders what shapes our culture would take when emerging out of the melting pot. Will the kimono be discarded for ever? And in what manner will the foreign elements survive? In the fabric of future Japanese culture, will not the warp and woof retain their violent incongruity? These are difficult questions to answer. But if the past experience be a fair indication of the future course, one would not hesitate to answer with a cheerful confidence in the native good taste in dictating the synthetic process. After all our aesthetics has been cultivated for more than two thousand years, and has always proved unerring in harmonizing opposites to create something not only better than either but also unmistakably Japanese. Surely the long cultivated sensibility of the people will not fail to prove its infallibility.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, JUNE 13, 1943

Balance of Power

Francis B. Sayre, formerly American High Commissioner to the Philippines and now Special Assistant to the Secretary of State, declared last Wednesday that if the world is to have lasting peace, the United States must give up its adherence to the idea of balance of power. Peace, he pontificated, can only be maintained on the basis of international cooperation, economic freedom, control of armament building, and other such principles.

What strange words to come from the mouth of an American official! Has not the United States been the world's most flagrant violator of the very principles which Sayre now advocates? Did not the United States repudiate international cooperation when she refused to join the League of Nations? Did not the United States sabotage the economic freedom of most of the nations of the world with her exorbitantly exclusive tariff policy? Did not the United States ensure overwhelming superiority of armaments for herself through the unfair ratios secured at the Washington and London "disarmament" conferences?

As for the idea of balance of power which Sayre now denounces, has it not been the very essence of the foreign policy of the Roosevelt administration? When Roosevelt declared that America's first line of defense lay along the Rhine, when he held that the British navy was the bulwark of defense of the American continent, did he not mean that Germany must be kept weak and that Germany must be thwarted in her mission of unifying the European continent, all to the end that one set of European Powers would continue to be pitted against another so that they, nullifying each other's power, would be unable to oppose the United States' ambitions for world hegemony? What else is this but power politics of the most Machiavellian sort based on the idea of the balance of power?

And when Roosevelt proceeded to send aid to Chiang Kai-shek and to organize the ABCD ring of encirclement around Japan, was he not calculating to thwart Japan's plan for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere to the end that Asiatic countries would be kept disunited and therefore weak? Was he not trying to pit Chungking against Japan and the Netherland East Indies against Japan so that Asiatic countries, struggling against each other, would be unable to oppose the extension of American influence in East Asia? What is this but imperialistic intrigue of the most unprincipled sort based on the idea of the balance of power?

If the United States had only followed the course which Sayre is now advocating, the world would have been spared the horrors of war today. But the United States persisted in playing the game of balance of power in both Europe and Asia with the result that the present war was made inevitable. It is to prevent the United States from continuing to play this intolerable game of balance of power that Japan and the Axis are so determined to defeat the United States today.

Sayre's latest statement, however, can hardly mean that the United States has seen the error of her ways and has resolved to adopt a new foreign policy. For if that were so, the United States would stop her fighting and join Japan and Germany in helping to construct the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and the European Grossraum, since the New World Order which the Axis advocates is an order based on international collaboration and economic cooperation which stand at the very antithesis of the old balance of power. So, as long as the United States opposes the Axis, it means either that Sayre is out of step with the United States Government, which is ridiculous because of his official position, or else it means that he is insincere, which is most likely the case.

For Sayre saying one thing and the United States continuing to do just the opposite indicates that the Americans, recognizing that their theoretical position is untenable, are trying to divert attention from their actions by voicing the ideas which are really being put into effect by the Axis. Stealing the theory, if not the practice, of the Axis may seem like a clever propaganda trick, but the Americans might reflect on the old adage: "What you do speaks so loud that I can't hear what you say."

Germany's Manpower

Hard on the heels of Munitions Minister Albert Speer's revelations last week concerning the greatly increased production in Germany's war industries comes further information concerning Germany's industrial manpower. According to a recent Berlin dispatch, the German authorities have disclosed that 28,100,000 workers are now to be found serving in Germany's industrial establishments. This astonishingly large total moreover does not include the number of enemy war prisoners, many of whom are also working in German industry.

This figure of 28,100,000 workers exceeds by 3,500,000 the number of workers in German industry at the beginning of the war. Far from Germany's manpower becoming depleted with the continuation of the war, Germany's industrial manpower is thus shown to be actually greater today than when the war started. This surprising phenomenon stands in marked contrast to the situation which prevailed at the time of the last World War when the 18,000,000 workers registered in 1914 diminished to 13,500,000 by 1918. This contrast furnishes one of the many vivid evidences of how differently the present war is turning out for Germany and the Axis as compared with the outcome of the last war.

The surprising and welcome news that Germany's industrial manpower is at a higher peak today than ever before signifies several things. For one thing, it is a tribute to the organizing genius of the German leaders who have created such an efficient system of industrial and social efficiency that there is no wastage of precious human resources, that there is the maximum concentration of effective manpower where it will do the most good. For another thing, it indicates that a high degree of collaboration is being given by the different countries allied and associated with Germany, that large numbers of laborers from other countries are finding profitable employment in German industries. It indicates that contrary to enemy propaganda, the greater part of Europe's population is positively cooperating with Germany in a practical way in the work of establishing a new European economy.

Finally the indication which this abundance of manpower gives of the strength and vitality of German industry means that Germany will not be beaten in this war through any failure of production, that Germany is utterly unbeatable on the home front as well as on the fighting front, that despite the temporary vicissitudes of battle Germany after three and a half years of war is stronger today than ever before.

Thus Tagore Has Spoken . . .

I believe that there is an ideal hovering over and permeating the earth—an ideal of that Paradise which is not the mere outcome of fancy, but the ultimate reality in which all things are and towards which all things are moving. I believe that this vision of Paradise is to be seen in the sunlight, and the green of the earth, in the flowing streams, in the gladness of springtime, the repose of a winter morning, in the beauty of human face and wealth of human love. Everywhere in this earth the spirit of Paradise is awake and sending forth its voice. It reaches our inner ears without our knowing it. It tunes our harp of life, urging us to send our aspiration beyond the finite as flowers send their perfume into the air and birds their songs.

A Year Ago Today

June 13, 1942

Crack Units of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces which occupied Yushan, important air base of the Chungking army in Kiangsi are now continuing their operations driving southward after breaking through the enemy's defense lines in the hilly regions near Wuanshan, south of Yushan.

* * *

A Japanese Unit smashed the main forces of the 105th division in the hilly region between Changshan and Kiangshan and reached a point south of Yushan after annihilating the enemy whose numerical strength was estimated at one regiment.

* * *

Continuing their sweeping advance in Burma, Thai forces have captured Mong Kouk, strategic city in the Shan State, 35 kilometers north of Kentung.

* * *

Due principally to the increasing dearth of supplies and the complete suspension of imports since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, prices of commodities in India have skyrocketed, recording a wide-margined increase ranging from 20 to 40 per cent during the past one year.

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The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association today organized a board of advisers consisting of 111 counsellors and a board of three auditors, thereby putting the finishing touches to the structure of the Association. The utmost importance is attached to the board of advisers, as it will give the highest advice on serious affairs concerning the functioning of the Association.

WHAT CAN JAPAN OFFER CHINA?

Under Egis of Nippon, Celestial Empire Can Enjoy Freedom From Anglo-U.S. Exploitation and Complete Independence

By DR. SHUMEI OKAWA
Director of the Nippon Genron Hokoku-kai

The immediate object of the War of Greater East Asia is to clear the entire extent of Greater East Asia of American, British and all other hostile influences. This is to be followed by the establishment of a new order in Greater East Asia through the close cooperation of all peoples within the Sphere.

To ensure the collaboration of all East Asiatic peoples, the settlement of the China affair, that is, the establishment of perfect harmony between Japan and China, is absolutely necessary. This must hold true, no matter how greatly the present war may be extended in time or space or whatever brilliant war results may be achieved in the future. Unless the China affair is settled permanently and effectively, unless true rapprochement is brought about between Japan and China, there will be no satisfactory termination of the War of Greater East Asia, no matter how impotent the Anglo-American power of resistance may become or even if they may finally be made to lick the dust and sue for peace.

On the occasion of the entry of the National Government into the war, Japan announced the relinquishment of extraterritoriality and the retrocession of the concessions to China, an example which was soon followed by Italy and France. The movement for the abolition of unequal treaties, which had been carried on vigorously by Chinese patriots for scores of years, has thus borne fruit. Japan, by her attitude, has given an irrefragable testimony to her sincere solicitude for the attainment of China's complete independence. It is more than probable that this fact is covertly recognized even by the Chungking regime which is in the habit of deliberately misconstruing every move of Japan. That this bold stroke of Japanese policy will greatly accelerate the settlement of the China affair goes without saying, and it behooves the Japanese people to continue their earnest efforts in the right direction in order to heighten its beneficial effects and secure, as soon as possible, the harmonious cooperation of the whole China.

One thing which must be indelibly borne in mind in shaping our future course is that China today is vastly different in character from the pre-affair China. In the days prior to the occurrence of the China affair, China's national structure was gradually being transformed under Chiang Kai-shek's leadership, but the China affair which Chiang Kai-shek precipitated brought the results of all his past efforts to naught, and China is now left without any national or political structure. What exists in China is simply a community of Chinese people a community which is in an unsettled flux due to the mass migration of humanity. It is said that at least 30,000,000 Chinese people have been driven from their homes, either temporarily or permanently, as the ravages of war laid waste extensive areas over a period of six years. This populational movement really is on a scale unprecedented in the history of China, and its effects on the Chinese communities are far-reaching and deep. It is well for Japan to take full cognizance of this actuality in China. Should Japan shape her policy toward China on the mistaken assumption that China today is the same as the China before the affair, nothing good would ensue from it.

In this community of the Chinese people, which is in a state of great disturbance and confusion, oppositional forces are fighting for dominance. The Kuomintang has America and Britain in the background. The Communist Party is backed by the Soviet Union. Pro-Japanese elements have the powerful support of Japan. In the present state of China, the rise or fall of these rival influences depends on the degree of popular support which they can command. At the present important juncture of her change of policy toward China, it is particularly important for Japan to endeavor to dispel the misunderstandings prevalent among the Chinese leaders, on the one hand, and to try to win the hearts of the Chinese masses, on the other, by the execution of most efficacious measures of policy, so as to undermine the anti-Japanese influences completely.

There are many ardent students of the history of the Meiji Restoration among the leaders of the Kuomintang. Thai Chuan-hsien is a most notable example. That Chiang Kai-shek himself takes much interest in the study of that period in our history is clear from his biography. If they really appreciated the true spirit of the Meiji Restoration, such gross misunderstandings of Japan could have no basis for existence.

About a century ago, immediately after the Opium War in China, Sato Shinen, eminent scholar of Japanese classics in the closing period of the Tokugawa Shogunate, wrote a book in which he urged the necessity of defeating Britain by aiding China. The author of the book hoped that China would learn a lesson from her defeat in the Opium War and endeavor to increase her armaments with the ultimate object of recovering her lost ground. He feared that if China, failing to rise to the occasion, followed the downhill trail, Japan would be the next to fall prey to British rapacity. He therefore reminded the Japanese authorities of the necessity of thwarting British designs by aiding China.

Presumably better informed on things Western than anybody else in his days, Sato Shinen was alive to Japan's precarious position before the grasping claws of the ambitious Western countries who were intent on gratifying their designs on East Asia by dint of their armed force. In order to liquidate this crisis, he thought it necessary to do away with the feudal system under the Tokugawa Shogunate and effect national unity through a most radical reform of the political system. With this end in view, he elaborated concrete plans for reformation by making common cause with China against the raptorial Western countries. Much credit is due Sato Shinen for his acutely sharp insight. No other man in China or in India in those days was able to approach national and world problems with such discerning grasp of international affairs. His idea was born of his profound study of Japanese classics, together with his good knowledge of Confucianism and Dutch learning. Japanese classical literature embodies philosophy peculiar to Japan, and it was one of the most fundamental ideas contributing to the national unity of modern Japan. We ought to bear deeply in mind that this idea, in conjunction with the political reform in the Restoration days, was instrumental in generating the ideal of the union of East Asia in the minds of Japanese luminaries. The idea of a new order in East Asia or that of the Greater East Asia Sphere is by no means a concept of new growth. It has always been present in the Japanese mind since the days when modern Japan rose to achieve national unity.

As a matter of fact, many patriots at the time of the Meiji Restoration had for their ideals the reform of Japan and the unification of Asia. It was so with Shoin Yoshida, Sanai Hashimoto, Imuzi Maki and Jiro Hirano. Even in Shogunate circles, we find that some far-sighted men advocated a foreign policy which was identical with that of patriots in the Imperial camp in that they alike had the unification of East Asia for their final aim. It will thus be seen that the idea which was later visualized in Japan's continental policy and now in the construction of Greater East Asia had been firmly espoused by prominent figures of the Restorations days. It is due to this idea deeply rooted in the Japanese mind that Japan's continental policy has made good headway, on the whole, in the face of numerous difficulties.

Japan's continental policy, thus, is by no means based on territorial ambition. It has always aimed at the restoration of Asia. In other words, it has been pursued with a view to preparing the ground for the establishment of a new order in East Asia. Leaders in modern Japan were not content merely with the political reform of their own country, because they were convinced that the ideal of the Meiji Restoration could not completely be realized unless reforms were carried out in the neighboring countries also and the work of reconstructing Asia was undertaken conjointly by all Asiatic countries. Great Saigo remarked: "Japan and China must work together in close cooperation. To this end, it is advisable that many talented Japanese should become naturalized Chinese citizens. Unless China is made a country of unquestioned morality by these people true friendship between the two countries cannot be attained." In 1888 Sei Arao, who most faithfully followed Great Saigo's precept, went over to China with some thirty thinkers of the same mind and approached the question of the reform of China. After ten years of strenuous exertions in China, he travelled to Taiwan and during his stay at Taihoku he succumbed to a disease. In the delirium of fever, he uttered the words "Oh! the East," and died with these words on his lips. An untimely end to a noble career!

After the Sino-Japanese War, a reformist tendency developed in China and a revolutionary movement for the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty was subsequently set afoot. Many Japanese sympathizers, from an unalloyed motive to help the restoration of China, aided this movement. Their sole desire was to aid the the revival of China so as to expedite the cooperation of both countries for the preservation of the integrity of the East. Dr. Sun Yat-sen who sought refuge in this country in 1898 received every kindly consideration at Japanese hands. It was, indeed, thanks to the unsparing assistance given him by Japanese friends that Dr. Sun Yat-sen was able to assume the leadership of the Chinese Revolution. Many public-spirited Japanese actually took up arms for the cause of the Chinese Restoration and died willingly. In their hearts, there was no distinction between Japan and China. Their sphere of activity was the extensive area covering both Japan and China. Not only for China but also for the reform of Chosen and for the independence of Annam, Japanese patriots, whose interests superseded personal advantage and safety, allied their cause. When China and Chosen were thinking only of themselves, Japan's heart turned solicitous to East Asia's millions, unfeignedly concerned over their welfare.

Japan is now making earnest efforts, in the spirit of the Restoration to forge even closer relations between China and herself than at any time in the past. The idea which inspired the Restoration leaders has recrudesced today into a burning symbol for the nation. Unfortunately, however some Chinese leaders, unable to understand Japan's true intentions or the destiny of Asia, have wantonly stimulated anti-Japanese sentiment which culminated in the outbreak of the China Affair. Despite the fact that Japan's aim and ideal have been clarified by her declaration of war on the United States and Britain, the Chiang Kai-shek regime remains a confederate of the arch enemies of Asia, trampling on the very principles which are the salvation of Asia. What could be more deplorable?

Beginning with the Nanking Treaty signed just a century ago, China has concluded many unfavorable treaties with foreign countries which have her to the state of a "semi-colony of 19 different countries." Unless China obtains a revision of these unequal treaties, she cannot hope to attain the dignity of a true independent country. On his death-bed Dr. Sun Yat-sen, therefore, instructed his followers that they should see that all unequal treaties were abolished in the shortest possible time. His death-bed injunctions have now been fulfilled, thanks to the very sincere attitude adopted by Japan toward China's aspirations.

The entry of the National Government of China into the war and the vigorous pursuit by the Japanese Government of its new China policy have knocked the bottom out of Chungking's pillar of resistance against Japan. At the same time, they have raised new hopes among the Chinese masses, who have learned to put greater trust in the Nanking and the Japanese Governments.

THE VOICE OF NIPPON

A Series of Special Contributions on the Vital Issues of the Day

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Last Days of Hirata

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part 1

Of his well-packed career of 68 years a few stand out in brilliant spot light and one of such was 1823, when in the very pride of manhood (47 years old), he made his famous trip of Kansai, visiting Kyoto, Wakayama, Ise, Matsuzaka, etc. It was a veritable triumphal march from one city to another, everywhere feted with honor and hospitality. Never in his life, before or after, was he so full of the sense of gratitude towards gods and men. The zenith of his earthly bliss had been touched.

In June of this year he had tendered his long-contemplated resignation as retainer of Lord Itakura with his nominal revenue of 50 koku. That it was accepted with cheerful alacrity seemed to confirm his suspicion that it had been fully expected. Light and free as a bird out of its cage, Hirata a month later, i.e., July 22, started on this memorable western trip accompanied by one Ota, a pupil, and Matazo a servant.

A Pleasant Journey

One of the stanzas Hirata wrote on the eve of his departure bespoke the happy frame of mind he was in.

"The hour has come for the dragon, long pent in the narrow stream, to wake up and arise and go astride on the clouds even unto the heavens aloft!"

Hirata had been already known to the Lord Abbot of Kwanyei-ji temple, Uyeno, and to some high nobles at Kyoto, and he had good reason to hope for some extraordinary honor awaiting him in the Imperial capital. It was a very pleasant, merry trip, full of high hope and expectation. When they reached Otsu, a town about three hours journey from Kyoto, the three wayfarers were caught in a violent shower and wet through. It did not dampen Hirata's spirits.

"What a blessed rain this is," Hirata sang in joyous strains, "that here on the threshold of the capital we should receive this thorough purification and be cleansed from the dust of our long journey!"

Hattori Nakatsune

In Kyoto, Hirata found the most cordial welcome his heart could have hoped for, everywhere received by friends and pupils with enthusiastic demonstrations. Very fortunately there happened to be in the city Hattori Nakatsune, the foremost disciple of the late Moto-ori Norinaga. At their first meeting Hirata and this veteran scholar plunged into the hottest argument one could imagine. Their word battle continued for hours, covering a wide field of Japanese learning, grappling with many a knotty controversial point. From it they emerged, however, with perfect mutual understanding and admiration.

"Our late master was wont to deplore," the old man confided to Hirata, "that though he found many of his pupils were good scholars, they were given to affecting an elegant classic style in writing, and composing pretty verses, which in his opinion was only the 'leaf and twig' of Japanese learning, but that they neglected the most important 'root and branch' part of the study which was to grasp the Ancient Way of Japan by mastering the old words of original classics, which indeed was a very hard task requiring the life-long devotion of a serious scholar. Such was the work our master ordered me to prosecute, shortly before his death, and in case I failed myself, he made me find some one able to do it and convey his will to him. I am, as you see, an old man (nearly 70) and cannot hope to live long enough to carry out our master's will, as I have been searching after one whom I may appoint to this great trust. Now I am glad I have found in yourself the very man I have been looking for."

There were two other men who, with Hattori, made, so to speak, a triumvirate of Moto-ori's pupils. One was Moto-ori O-hira, a prominent scholar who had been adopted by the great master as his successor in learning to look after his numerous pupils, and who lived at Wakamatsu, Kishu, serving as honored tutor to the Lord of the province. The other was Moto-ori Haruniwa, real son of the master, who, however, was totally blind so that he remained in his parental home at Matsuzaka, and carried on in his modest fashion the tradition of his father's learning and looking after a small local following.

These two men Hirata must see, Hattori advised, and he wrote to them letters of introduction couched in highest terms of praise.

"The estimate I had formed of Hirata Atsutane from his books and his reputation," he wrote to Moto-ori O-hira, "fall far short of the reality of the man whom I now know. With

(Continued on Page 3)